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Allies Suspend Rights in Germany

Reuters

Mr. Gorbachev and the Two-plus-Four signatories toasting the treaty Wednesday in Moscow.

Treaty Leaves East and West Free to Reunify in October

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The four wartime Allies who divided Nazi Germany 45 years ago signed a treaty Wednesday relinquishing their rights over German territory, leaving the Germans free to reunite on Oct. 3 and formally closing World War II.

With President Mikhail S. Gorbachev looking over their shoulders, the foreign ministers of West Germany, East Germany, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States took turns signing the treaty that was laid out on a bare wooden table in a salon of the Oktoberskaya Hotel.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, signed first and the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, signed last. Then the six men toasted the end of Europe's postwar division.

"Sept. 12 will go down in history as a date important in many ways for both Europe and the world at large," the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said after the signing. "We are going through emotional and historic events."

He added: "We have drawn a line under World War II and we have started counting the new age."

Germany will regain its full sovereignty after all the signatories' parliaments or governments have ratified the treaty. But because such formal acceptance is not likely by Oct. 3, the Allies agreed to "suspend" their rights on Oct. 1 so that technically the Germans will be fully sovereign sovereign.

The Allied occupation rights range from control of Berlin's airspace to the right to ban political parties or newspapers in the city. The treaty states that the formal relinquishing of those rights will take effect as soon as "the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the government of a united Germany."

The treaty signing concludes the Two-plus-Four negotiations, set up in Ottawa in February after the crumbling of the Berlin Wall had created the possibility of German reunification. The Allies were therefore compelled to confront the "German question," which they had left in abeyance for 45 years, during which they had grown comfortable with a divided Germany.

"The new Germany is here,"

See GERMANY, Page 2

A Milestone Reached in Peace

German Pact Lays Groundwork for New European Order

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For an event of such historic dimensions, the signing Wednesday of the final settlement between the Germans and the World War II victors seemed almost lost in the tumult of more immediate concerns.

Moscow was gripped by suspense over a grand new economic plan promised by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Germans fretted over the rising cost of reunification and braced for the actual moment of unity, now only three weeks off. Americans and West Europeans were preoccupied by the standoff with Iraq.

And yet, the "Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany," to give it its full title, arguably had a significance akin to treaties familiar from every high school history text — Versailles 1871, from which a united Germany first emerged; Potsdam 1945, from which the Germans emerged severed in two.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Now, after 45 years, the victorious Allies were finally resolving the "German question" and putting an end to the last formal remnants of occupation.

They were restoring full sovereignty to a nation that had savaged Europe a half century earlier. In exchange, the Germans were renouncing all claims to ancestral lands east of the Oder and Neisse rivers lost to Poland and the Soviet Union, restricting their military and pledging that hereafter only peace would emanate from German soil.

More broadly, the European powers were laying the groundwork for a new European order, with a potent, wealthy Germany at its heart. Perhaps more clearly than any previous event, the treaty demonstrated the retreat of communism from Europe.

Not only the Deutsche mark had gone East. The full Western package of liberal democracy, free markets and the North Atlantic alliance were being voluntarily accepted by the bankrupt rump of

See TREATY, Page 2

Ayatollah, in Tilt Toward Iraq, Urges Holy War on U.S. Forces

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, called Wednesday for all Muslims to fight the U.S. deployment of troops in the Gulf region.

The struggle against "American aggression, greed, plans and policies" will be counted as a religious duty amounting to a "holy war," he said.

"We will never permit the United States to gain a foothold or turn the region into its zone of influence wherever we are present and have influence and wherever our words, as the voice of Islam, are heard by Muslims," Ayatollah Khamenei told a group of dignitaries in a statement that was disributed by the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, and broadcast over Iranian radio and television.

The senior leader's comments were the clearest indication yet of Iran's increasing tilt toward Iraq in Baghdad's confrontation with Saudi Arabia and its Western allies.

They came amid reports by Arab oil industry officials that Iran had agreed to accept and sell 200,000 barrels of embargoed Iraqi crude oil a day and that it was prepared to supply Iraq with essential foods and medicines.

The Iraqi oil would be transported by trucks that formerly carried the same amount of crude from Iraq to the Jordanian port of Aqaba before the embargo imposed by the United Nations on Iraqi and Kuwaiti exports, the officials said.

Eventually, they said, larger quantities of Iraqi crude could be pumped directly to Iran by linking the Iraqi and Iranian pipelines that run close to each other on either side of the border.

[In Washington, the State Department said it believed that Iran would uphold the UN sanctions, The Associated Press reported. A department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, noted that Iran has said repeatedly that it is a responsible member of the international community and is obligated to carry out the sanctions.]

Ayatollah Khamenei bitterly criticized Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Arab countries in the Gulf for calling on outsiders to intervene after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

"Foreigners' defense of regional governments brings shame and disgrace to these governments," he said, according to the news agency statement.

"If these governments had relied on their nations, they would have defended their national prestige, honor and dignity through resistance and devotion."

The sharp attack, clearly aimed mainly at Saudi Arabia, continued the strong disagreements that have characterized relations between Tehran and Riyadh for three years.

More important, some experts argued, it signaled that in making up their minds about what position to take concerning the Iraqi invasion and the arrival of American troops, a growing number of Iranian senior leaders believe that the U.S. military presence is a greater danger to Iran's vital interests than Iraq's takeover of Kuwait.

Ayatollah Khamenei's comments followed an announcement Monday that Iran and Iraq had agreed to resume diplomatic ties following their eight-year war, starting in 1980.

Some Arab experts on the Middle East argued that his attack indicated more than anything else that the internal debate within Iran about normalizing relations with Western nations had resurfaced strongly.

"What Khamenei is doing is to hold a red flag for those who want to use this situation to normalize relations with America," said Ghassan Salameh, a Lebanese political scientist and analyst.

"I would play down the call for a holy war as not so important," Mr. Salameh said. "What is important, however, is that Iranian rulers today seem to recognize that they will benefit most from the situation because Iraq has given them all they wanted under the pressure of its confrontation with the United States."

Iraq has withdrawn from Iranian territories it occupied during the war and has agreed to exchange prisoners of war.

Other Iranian and Middle Eastern experts went further to say that it was clearly in the best interest of Iran now to see the situation in the Gulf continue as it stands.

The current standoff weakens Tehran's onetime enemy, Iraq, keeps the United States tied up with a regional conflict and may induce internal disturbances in Saudi Arabia, toward which Iran feels a deep antipathy.

One senior Iraqi official said in a telephone interview, however, that Iran was acting more out of instinctive and ideological dispositions than out of a desire to further its own interests.

"For 10 years, the cornerstone of Iranian policy has been that the United States is the great Satan, enemy number one, and is the biggest danger to the region," he said.

The Iraqi official, who asked not to be identified, went on to say: "There is now a meeting of minds and views whether we like each other or not, because we are both facing the same problem, which is the monopoly of the United States over the principal sources of energy in the Middle East."

More Gulf News

Desert Shield to cost $18 billion by next September. Page 2.
France shifted a warship after a dispute on patrols. Page 2.
A U.S. battleship can't find room to fire its guns. Page 3.

Reading the President's Lips: Americans May Have to Die

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush is seeking to prepare the American nation for the prospect of bloodshed in the Gulf, vowing in categorical language not to allow President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to blackmail the United States by holding American citizens hostage and pledging that if sanctions did not drive the Iraqi leader's legions from Kuwait, other means would be found.

The import of Mr. Bush's words to a joint session of Congress, five weeks after Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait, was clear: American soldiers and American hostages may have to die.

Yet, with the same tough language, the president sought to improve the odds of a peaceful settlement by convincing the intractable Mr. Hussein that resisting the United Nations sanctions would only bring harsher penalties.

At times during his nationally televised speech Tuesday, the president seemed to be talking

NEWS ANALYSIS

directly to the Iraqi leader, man to man, as when he declared bluntly, "Saddam Hussein will fail."

Mr. Bush appeared determined to demonstrate to the nation, the Iraqis and the world that the passage of time would not erode American resolve.

He made it plain that he would not countenance the kind of process that the British weekly The Economist has described as the greatest danger to his strategy: a buildup of doubts and caveats at home through which "slowly the turning-back of Iraq threatens to become a wobbling mirage that is redefined until it is unrecognizable before fading away."

Fighting that tendency, Mr. Bush reiterated, without a shade of difference, the goals he set weeks ago, after the invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

But there are other dangers, of course. The use of military force could strain the coalition with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev by which Mr. Bush sets such great store. It could drive the moderate Arab states that now back the U.S. position into Saddam Hussein's arms. And it could extract a heavy political price at home if it did not have a clearly attainable

See SPEECH, Page 2

Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press

President George Bush in the Oval Office on Wednesday, after he taped a message to be broadcast to the Iraqi people.

U.S. Lawmakers Deride Effort by Bonn and Tokyo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Anger was building in Congress on Wednesday over the perceived failure of some U.S. allies to contribute enough to the Gulf buildup, with one senator saying he found West Germany's attitude "enormously distressing" and another accusing Japan of offering "a mere bagatelle."

In the House, John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, introduced a bill that would require a 20 percent additional duty on goods from countries that did not pay a "fair share" of Operation Desert Shield. Mr. Dingell said he was outraged by nations that had chosen to "sit on the sidelines hoping to reap at American expense the windfall profit of a secure and stable world oil supply."

Much of the criticism was directed against Germany and Japan, both of which are heavily dependent on imports of Gulf oil.

Other governments, including those of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have pledged to support much of the cost of the U.S. buildup. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney said Tuesday that at least half the estimated $15 billion cost in the 1991 budget year, ending next September, would be met by such contributions.

"I don't want to leave anybody with the impression that the total costs to the United States are going to be offset," he told senators, "but I think a significant amount will be."

Under questioning by members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he acknowledged that contributions from some allies "may well be inadequate."

Germany and Japan, which enjoy large trade surpluses, both have constitutions prohibiting the use of their troops except in self-defense.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he found it "enormously distressing" that Germany was paying $8 billion toward the cost of withdrawing Soviet troops in East Germany while contributing no cash at all toward the cost of Desert Shield.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that while Germany was pouring money into reunification, it had "no more than pocket change" to help refugees in Jordan.

Other members of Congress said that Germany's offer of two minesweepers was derisory. Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, called it "almost an insult."

Mr. McCain warned that the United States needed to be "under

See ALLIES, Page 2

Kiosk

Iran Sheltering Kuwait Convicts

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Fifteen escaped convicts whose fate is tied to that of Western hostages in Lebanon have been turned over to the Iranian authorities by Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait as another sign of improved relations between Baghdad and Tehran, Shiite fundamentalist sources said Wednesday.

"The prisoners of Kuwait are free and are now guests of the Islamic Republic of Iran," the sources said. The 15, three of whom were under sentences of death for their part in bomb explosions in Kuwait nearly seven years ago, broke out of their prison with other inmates on Aug. 2 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Their escape was reported by Lebanese friends who fled Kuwait and returned home after the invasion and Iraq's subsequent annexation of the emirate.

Reuters

REAGAN'S BIT — Ronald Reagan at a hole in the Berlin Wall on Wednesday. He chiseled off bits, saying, "It feels great." He was starting an 11-day European tour.

General News

ASEAN called for a new regional security order, with a possible role for Vietnam. Page 4.
U.S. deficit talks appear headed toward a agreement as differences narrow. Page 4.
In primaries, Jesse Jackson won and Evan Mecham's comeback bid failed. Page 5.

Business/Finance

The U.S. regained its leadership in world trade, the IMF reported. Page 11.
Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close
Up
13.12
2,625.74

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.592
Pound	1.9585
Yen	138.15
FF	5.5315

Delors Assails Bid To Retard EC Unity

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

The president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, on Wednesday attacked what he called a "rejection front" of countries seeking to slow progress toward European economic and monetary union and called on European Community heads of government to restore the political momentum at a summit meeting next month.

Mr. Delors's appeal, made in a speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, was in response to what was widely seen as a rebuff to his plan for a fast advance to economic and monetary union at a meeting of EC finance ministers in Rome last weekend.

For different reasons, five of the 12 countries at the meeting — Britain, West Germany, Spain, Greece and Portugal — resisted a rapid timetable for introducing a common EC central banking system and a single currency, as Mr. Delors had proposed.

Many analysts saw the exchanges as marking the start of tough bargaining over the implementation of the economic and monetary union plans. But, they added, no other country had joined Britain in rejecting the ultimate goal.

In his speech, Mr. Delors said he was confident that the EC leaders would "put things back in place" when they meet in Rome on Oct. 27 and 28. The Gulf crisis made economic and monetary union more important than ever, he said.

"There are some who say that the third oil shock, even if it does not have the scope of the others, is going to provoke divergence among economic policies and that therefore we must be calmer and slower about achieving economic and monetary union," Mr. Delors told the Parliament.

"But economic and monetary union is even more necessary now that there is a risk of divergence in our economies," he added.

In what appeared to be a swipe at Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the West German Bundesbank, Mr. Delors said, "There are those who want an economic and monetary union so beautiful, so perfect, that it will never get started. It will never even be born."

Mr. Pöhl has insisted that the performance of EC economies must converge far more before further moves to economic and monetary union.

Stefan Collignon, the German director of research at the Association for the Monetary Union of Europe in Paris, a business-backed group, said EC optimism had "melted away" because of the Gulf crisis, U.S. economic problems and the fact that "the Germans are increasingly freaked out about the cost of unification."

Many European analysts and officials, however, said that with the stakes so high and with the inter-

See EC, Page 13

Rob Taggart/Reuters

Members of the Saudi Arabian National Guard making their way through an obstacle course Wednesday during training maneuvers.

Coffee: Grounds for Worry Over 4th Cup

By Shari Roan
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — People who drink four or more cups of coffee a day increase their risk of a heart attack by 40 percent, and those at high risk for heart attacks should consider limiting their consumption, researchers at the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Oakland, California, say in a new study.

The study, published in the September issue of the American Journal of Epidemiology, marks a reversal for the Kaiser research group. In 1973, the same researchers reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that scientific findings had failed to find a connection between coffee consumption and heart attack.

A number of other studies have also found no link.

The new study, the latest contribution to the debate over possible links between cardiovascular disease and coffee, was immediately assailed by critics and will undoubtedly leave coffee-lovers in a quandary.

"This beverage is consumed by most adults in this country," said Dr. Harvey Wolinsky, a cardiologist at Mount Sinai Hospital and Medical Center in New York. "And despite studies back and forth, you can't nail coffee with anything."

"If you want to get people down on you and hollering at you, write something about coffee," said Dr. Arthur Klatsky, who published the study with a co-investigator, Gary Freidman.

The study was based on 101,774 individuals undergoing routine medical care at Kaiser Permanente hospitals in Northern California from 1978 to 1985.

Dr. Klatsky said he could not explain why the study found the increased risk for heart attack when previous studies, including his own, had not. But he said that he did not rule out the possibility that a factor other than coffee consumption might have caused the increased risk for heart attack.

For example, while the Kaiser study found an increased risk for people consuming four to six cups a day, it failed to show a further elevation in risk among individuals consuming more than six cups of coffee a day, which would be expected, he said.

Gulf Action To Cost U.S. $18 Billion To Sept. '91

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The cost of Operation Desert Shield will reach nearly $18 billion over the next year, according to the military officials directing the U.S. deployment in the Gulf.

That is about 6 percent of the annual U.S. military budget, or roughly the same amount the Pentagon spends to maintain the National Guard and Reserves.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney provided figures to members of Congress but cautioned that they were based on an assumption that the military status quo in the Gulf would continue, without hostilities.

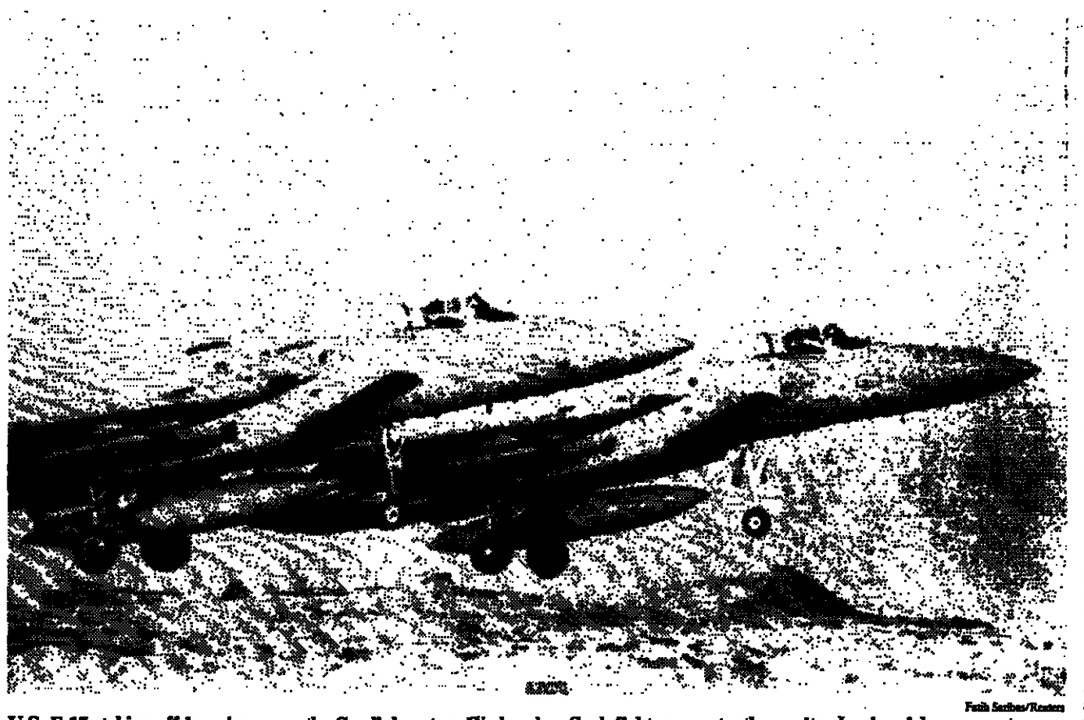
Mr. Cheney told senators in testimony that roughly $7.5 billion of the cost of Desert Shield would be offset in the coming year by contributions from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other nations that have indicated a willingness to contribute.

According to the Pentagon, Desert Shield will cost the United States $2.7 billion through Sept. 30, when the 1990 budget year ends. Mr. Cheney testified that roughly another $15 billion would be needed through Sept. 30, 1991. Desert Shield, in other words, is costing more than $1 billion a month.

Mr. Cheney indicated that the cost could rise if new benefits for frontline military personnel are approved, including "imminent danger" pay.

The Pentagon has already asked its various services and agencies to reduce their operations and maintenance budgets to help defray the cost of the deployment. As a result, the Defense Department expects to ask Congress in the next few days for a supplemental appropriation of less than $2 billion, Mr. Cheney said. It would cover part of the $2.7 billion being spent through the end of this month.

In addition, Mr. Cheney said the United States had earmarked $28 million in State Department emergency relief funds for refugees created by the Gulf crisis.



Faith Saifan/Reuters

U.S. F-15s taking off in unison over the Saudi desert on Wednesday. Such fighters constantly monitor Iraqi aerial movements.

Paris Diverts A Warship To Red Sea After Rebuff

Reuters

PARIS — France said Wednesday it was shifting one of its warships on Gulf duty to the Red Sea after Western and Arab commanders failed to coordinate patrols to choke off Iraq's sea lines of supply.

General Raymond Germanos, chief of the Joint Command Information Office, said that the frigate Commandant Bory, one of two French warships in the Gulf, would redeploy to the Red Sea to join sister ships.

Officers from 20 Western and Arab navies ended a two-day meeting in Bahrain on Monday to organize maritime enforcement of the UN-mandated embargo of Iraq.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said the meeting had been a success, but General Germanos said it had failed to produce agreement, sought by France, on dividing the Gulf into specific patrol areas.

He said that France wanted to avoid having warships check merchant ships more than once.

Diplomats in the Gulf said that France, which has the second-largest force in the area, told the other navies that its 14 warships would continue to operate independently.

Shipping sources say that with 70 warships from different nations in the Gulf and Red Sea, there has been duplication of checks.

In another development, the Financial Times reported that the United States wanted France to provide details of French electronic equipment used by Iraq to jam U.S. and Saudi AWACS surveillance planes in the Gulf.

It said that U.S. military planners, who rely on the AWACS aircraft to find and track Iraqi forces, have been alarmed by recent cases of electronic jamming. American electronics experts are working to combat the jamming, the newspaper said in a report from Washington and Paris.

The report said it was unclear how far France was prepared to share information about equipment supplied to Iraq by Thomson-CSF, the state-owned defense and electronics company.

Thomson-CSF denied that it had delivered equipment to jam AWACS planes. It said that a contract signed in January to convert Iraqi aircraft into surveillance planes "has not been fulfilled and is from now subject to embargo."

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev Sends Free-Market Plan To National and Republican Bodies

MOSCOW (AP) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Wednesday that a radical plan for converting the Soviet Union to a market economy had been submitted simultaneously to the national and republican parliaments. Saying that the entire country should be involved in this "difficult choice," Mr. Gorbachev was for the first time seeking nationwide approval, via the elected parliaments, of a policy that had previously been determined by the central government.

The president confirmed that the plan he endorsed and submitted was based on a proposal drawn up by the economist Stanislav S. Shatalin. In doing so, he rejected the proposal for a more moderate program that was put forth by his prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, who has indicated he will resign if his plan is defeated when the national legislature reconvenes next week.

Mr. Shatalin's plan calls for transferring most economic authority from the national government to the republics, which then could free prices, privatize government industries, legalize private ownership of land and take other steps toward a market-driven system. Mr. Ryzhkov's plan calls for keeping central control over the economy and making a much slower transition to a market system.

95 Dead or Missing in Seoul Floods

SEOUL (AP) — The Han River broke through an embankment west of the South Korean capital Wednesday after 15 inches of rain fell in 24 hours, and the downpour and flooding left 95 people dead or missing and a quarter of a million homeless.

President Roh Tae Woo said that relief efforts around this city of nearly 10 million could be compared to "fighting a war." Whole villages west of Seoul disappeared under a wall of water unleashed when a 100-meter section of river embankment collapsed. Thousands of people awakened by the thundering water raced to rooftops and higher ground.

Thousands more were ferried to safety in a huge rescue effort involving 4,000 soldiers, 55 helicopters and hundreds of boats. American troops joined the Koreans in picking up stranded victims. The rainfall was Korea's heaviest in 70 years.

Chinese Executions in '90 Put at 500

LONDON (Reuters) — China has executed more than 500 people this year in its biggest crackdown on crime since 1983, Amnesty International said in a report prepared for release Thursday.

The human rights group said the condemned people had been shot after courts were ordered to "clean up crime" before the Asian Games in Beijing later this month. Those executed included people convicted of "counterrevolutionary" religious activities and violence during pro-democracy protests last year, the report said.

"Those executed are among the 1,100 people we know have been sentenced to death in the past 12 months," Amnesty International said. "And while that number is high, it is only the tip of the iceberg." It said that in 1983 a major anti-crime campaign resulted in between 5,000 and 10,000 executions.

Columbia Liftoff Set As Leak Is Fixed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, (Reuters) — The U.S. space agency said Wednesday that it had finally pinpointed the cause of a fuel leak that grounded the space shuttle Columbia and that it would try to launch the spaceship on Tuesday.

A damaged seal in an engine valve, overlooked in earlier inspections, caused the leak, said a spokeswoman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lisa Malone. It was not immediately known whether damage to an identical seal caused leaks that grounded another shuttle, Atlantis, on June 29. That prompted NASA to ground its entire shuttle fleet while it conducted tests on the spacecraft and re-evaluated flight safety rules.

NASA said Wednesday it hoped to launch Columbia's sister ship, Discovery, around Oct. 8 or 9, a few days after the earlier target date of Oct. 5. Discovery is to carry the Ulysses solar probe, which must start its voyage to the sun by Oct. 23 or wait more than a year for the necessary planetary alignment to occur again.

26 More Die in South African Clashes

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Twenty-six people were killed in clashes in black townships after Nelson Mandela and President Frederik W. de Klerk held talks on ways to end weeks of bloodshed, the police said Wednesday.

After the two met Tuesday, Mr. Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress, said the white government appeared to be standing back from the killings in black communities while it had the military power to impose order. He said that the slaughter, in which 700 people have died in five weeks of fighting around Johannesburg, could wreck overall efforts to negotiate peace between the white government and the black majority.

Fighting raged through the night in several townships near Johannesburg. Residents built makeshift barricades and sealed off entrances to some townships. Gunfire was heard frequently. A newspaper, Business Day, said large numbers of the police refused to go into townships, saying they were "too scared" unless equipped with armored vehicles, which they said were scarce.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Can Be Sued Over Bumping

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Airlines can be sued for damages for selling tickets that render the holder subject to bumping when flights are overbooked, a federal court has ruled.

Hearing a case brought by a Montana lawyer who was bumped from a Northwest Airlines flight in 1986, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a U.S. ban on direct state regulation of airlines does not prevent a passenger from suing under ordinary state law for harm caused by airline practices.

A U.S. District judge had previously dismissed the lawsuit, saying federal law barred it. The airline was studying the new ruling and had no immediate comment.

Chinese and Soviet officials tightened the last bolt Wednesday on a railway line spanning the border in remote western China, the Xinhua press agency reported. It said the 460-kilometer (285-mile) link would allow travel by rail from the eastern Chinese port of Lianyungang through the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to Rotterdam. *(AP)*

Two major Belgian rail unions have called a 24-hour strike beginning at 10 P.M. Thursday that is likely to severely disrupt the nation's train system. A third union plans to strike Monday. *(AFP)*

Iberia Airlines will begin flights four days a week from Madrid to Berlin, with a stop in Barcelona, on Oct. 28. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	19	66	9	48	fr
Athens	28	82	21	70	s
Barcelona	26	79	21	70	s
Belgrade	15	59	9	48	s
Berlin	17	63	9	48	s
Brussels	17	63	9	48	s
Budapest	18	64	12	54	s
Copenhagen	16	61	8	46	s
Costa Del Sol	31	88	22	72	s
Dublin	20	68	11	52	s
Edinburgh	18	64	9	48	s
Faro	27	81	19	66	s
Florence	—	—	12	54	s
Frankfurt	17	63	6	43	s
Geneva	17	63	12	54	s
Helsinki	16	59	3	38	s
Las Palmas	28	82	22	72	s
Lisbon	26	79	20	68	s
London	21	70	13	55	s
Luxembourg	16	61	9	48	s
Madrid	28	82	14	61	s
Milan	24	75	11	52	s
Moscow	13	55	7	45	s
Munich	17	63	10	50	s
Nice	25	77	17	63	s
Oslo	17	63	10	50	s
Paris	22	73	11	52	s
Prague	16	61	7	45	s
Reykjavik	10	50	7	45	s
Rome	26	79	15	59	s
Stockholm	14	57	8	46	s
Strasbourg	21	70	7	45	s
Venice	24	75	12	54	s
Vienna	16	61	11	52	s
Warsaw	14	57	10	50	s
Zurich	18	64	8	46	s
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	33	91	21	70	fr
Istanbul	26	79	18	64	sh
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	44	111	28	82	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	17	63	15	59	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	sh
Beijing	31	88	17	63	s
Hong Kong	31	88	26	79	t
Manila	33	91	26	79	t
New Delhi	34	93	26	79	s
Seoul	28	82	17	63	t
Shanghai	30	86	22	72	t
Singapore	30	86	26	79	t
Taipei	33	91	26	79	t
Tokyo	33	91	27	81	t
AFRICA					
Algiers	36	95	22	72	fr
Cape Town	24	75	7	45	s
Casablanca	27	81	20	68	s
Harare	29	84	17	63	s
Lagos	29	84	23	73	t
Nairobi	25	77	12	54	fr
Tunis	32	90	22	72	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	18	64	4	39	fr
Lima	23	73	14	57	fr
Mexico City	23	73	13	55	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	22	72	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	17	63	7	45	sh
Atlanta	32	90	21	70	t
Boston	28	82	19	66	t
Chicago	26	79	16	61	sh
Denver	33	91	19	66	t
Detroit	29	84	15	59	t
Honolulu	29	84	23	73	t
Houston	33	91	24	75	t
Las Angeles	29	84	18	64	t
Miami	32	90	24	75	t
Minneapolis	28	82	16	61	t
Montreal	28	82	18	64	t
Nassau	31	88	24	75	t
New York	28	82	19	66	t
Phoenix	41	106	29	84	t
San Francisco	22	72	15	59	pc
Seattle	21	70	13	55	pc
Toronto	25	77	14	57	t
Washington	29	84	21	70	t

ci-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21 — 6 (70 — 43). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 22 — 10 (72 — 50). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 33 — 15 (91 — 59). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 27 — 19 (81 — 66). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 24 — 8 (75 — 46). ROME: Fair. Temp. 25 — 13 (77 — 55). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21 — 8 (70 — 46). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 27 — 17 (81 — 63). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. Fair. Temp. 31 — 25 (87 — 77). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 27 — 26 (84 — 77).

Main Points of President's Address

Reuters

Following are the key points from President George Bush's address to the joint session of Congress:

- Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait. In this first test of the post-Cold War order, this is the result that the United States would like to see emerge.
- Mr. Bush said he could not predict how long it would take to persuade Iraq to withdraw. "Sanctions will take time to have their full intended effect," he said.
- A new partnership of nations has begun to oppose aggression. "Today," Mr. Bush said, "that new world is struggling to be born." He said it was a world "where the rule of law supplants the rule of the jungle."
- U.S.-Soviet cooperation in dealing with international problems is changing the world. "Clearly, no longer can a dictator count on East-West confrontation to stymie concerted UN action against aggression," Mr. Bush said.
- Recent events have proven there was no substitute for American leadership. "In the face of tyranny let no one doubt American credibility and reliability," Mr. Bush said.
- The United Nations was beginning to perform as envisioned by its founders, backing up its words with action.
- The United States will have a lasting role in assisting the nations of the Gulf in their self-defense. Mr. Bush cited, without giving details, a U.S. goal of curbing the spread of chemical, biological, ballistic missile and nuclear technologies.
- Congress should enact measures to increase domestic energy production and energy conservation to cut dependence on foreign oil.
- It should also enact growth-oriented tax measures to help avoid recession in the short term and to bolster savings, investment, productivity and competitiveness for the longer term.
- This month, Congress should approve month a five-year program to cut the projected debt and deficits by 500 billion to avoid deep across-the-board cuts.

Bush Declines To Go to Berlin For Ceremony

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, citing unspecified scheduling conflicts, will not attend the Oct. 3 ceremonies in Berlin uniting East and West Germany after 45 years of Cold War separation.

The White House said Wednesday that Mr. Bush telephoned Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Tuesday to inform him of the decision not to attend and to discuss possible further German aid for the U.S. military deployment in the Gulf.

Roman Popadiuk, a White House spokesman, denied that there was any link between the president's decision and public frustration in the United States over the level of German aid for the Gulf effort.

"There's nothing more to it than meets the eye," Mr. Popadiuk said. He said that Mr. Bush's schedule was not set for Oct. 3 and contiguous days and that it was unclear where the president would be then.

SPEECH: *Preparing Nation for Bloodshed in Gulf*

(Continued from page 1)

goal and did not produce recognizable results in a reasonable time.

Another threat to solidarity on the home front is a rising feeling among voters and among members of Congress of both parties that the United States is bearing much too great a share of the burden in the Gulf.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon, Representative Carroll Hubbard Jr., Democrat of Kentucky, and Representative Craig T. James, Republican of Florida, castigated Japan for what they described as Tokyo's inadequate financial contributions, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany acknowledged publicly last weekend that he feared that the same sort of criticism would soon be directed at Bonn.

While attacking no one, Mr. Bush said pointedly that "the response of most of our friends and allies" to American appeals for burden-sharing "has been good." He did not say "all our friends and allies," and he added:

"We insist others do their share as well."

Mr. Bush has done well in the past when he talked tough. His emulation of the actor Clint Eastwood — "Read my lips, no new taxes" — was widely accounted one of the main factors in his sweeping electoral victory in November 1988.

But he has backed off that pledge now, and some White House aides have expressed fears that in doing so he has undercut the credibility of his future pledges. That may be another reason why he so doggedly went back Tuesday night over all the promises he has made in his dozens of comments on the Middle East in recent weeks.

Mr. Bush spoke in a week marked by a confluence of events that he believes could go far toward defining his presidency.

He had just returned from a meeting in Helsinki with Mr. Gorbachev which, he said, may have laid the groundwork for "a new partnership" between Moscow and Washington, something stopping just short of an alliance and playing a key role in a new world order.

He had been told, just before making his address on Tuesday, that there suddenly seemed a better chance of agreement with the Democratic-controlled Congress in the protracted negotiations on the fiscal crisis.

His nominee for the Supreme Court, Judge David H. Souter of New Hampshire, is to begin testifying on Thursday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

And the crisis in the Gulf wears on, with Saddam Hussein wiggling and squirming to try to evade the trade boycott, offering free oil even to his ancient enemy Iran, manipulating the hostages and playing for time as tens of thousands of American troops sweat in the Saudi desert, wondering when their moment will come — the moment of battle or the moment to pack their gear and go home.

ALLIES: *U.S. Lawmakers Upset*

(Continued from page 1)

no obligation to maintain our present military commitments to Germany unless Germany provides greater support to our efforts in the Gulf."

"Sending a few vehicles and dispatching a few ships to the Mediterranean," he said, "is not the response of a great state or a great ally."

Mr. Cohen said Japan's offer of $1 billion to help in the crisis was a "mere bagatelle" when compared with its wealth and vulnerability to an oil cutoff. Mr. McCain criticized Tokyo's "contemptible tokenism" and said that at a minimum Japan should contribute $8 billion to meet its share of costs in the Gulf.

"What we need from Japan is their recognition that American boys are risking their lives for Japanese interests as well as our own," he said.

Another senator, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, accused Japan of delaying on a promised delivery of 800 four-wheel-drive vehicles to forces deployed in the Gulf. "There does not seem to be this same hesitation when four-wheel-drive vehicles are sent to U.S. ports," he said.

Of the European allies, only Britain and France have strengthened their military presence in the Middle East. In apparent response to an appeal by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d for the allies to send ground forces in even symbolic numbers, Britain is considering sending troops to complement naval and air forces already in the region.

The Ministry of Defense said that press reports that Britain would send an armored brigade of up to 7,000 troops to join U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia were speculative. But a spokesman said, "We are looking to what we can send to add to the deployment package, and obviously we wouldn't discount tanks."

(AP,AFP,Reuters,NYT,WP,UPI)

GERMANY: *Allies Forgo Rights*

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Baker said. "Let our legacy be that after 45 years we finally got the political arithmetic right. Two plus four adds up to one Germany in a Europe whole and free."

The agreement the officials hammered out in seven months of negotiations, with several disputes resolved only early Wednesday morning, is entitled "Treaty on the Final Settlement With Respect to Germany."

The treaty's preamble and eight articles essentially enjoin the four Allied powers to give up their vestigial occupation rights over Berlin and German territory, which were first established at the Potsdam conference of August 1945, in return for a variety of security and political assurances from the soon to be reunited Germanys.

These assurances include a German promise not to acquire nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, a promise that its "definitive" borders will consist of what are now the states of West and East Germany and nothing more, and a declaration that "only peace will emanate from German soil."

In the post-signing press conference, Mr. Shevardnadze spoke eloquently and with a deep sense of historical responsibility about the weighty implications of what he and his colleagues were doing in relinquishing their control over the Germans, whose nation had set off two world wars in the last century.

Several assurances were added to satisfy Moscow. They were less a product of the Two-plus-Four talks and more the result of the summit meeting in July between Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Mr. Gorbachev.

These include a German promise to reduce the "strength of the armed forces of the united Germany to 370,000 men within three to four years." The German ministers also agreed that they would sign a treaty allowing Soviet troops now based in East Germany to remain until 1994, after which Bonn has agreed in a separate arrangement to pay Moscow about $8 billion to house and resettle its repatriated soldiers in the Soviet Union.

The treaty states that until Soviet troops withdraw in 1994, the army of the united Germany will not be allowed to send into eastern Germany any troops that are integrated into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military structure, or any other NATO troops.

After the Soviet troops pull out in 1994, German troops that are part of NATO can be deployed in eastern Germany "but without nuclear weapons carriers," the treaty states.

According to the treaty, NATO forces now based in West Germany, however, will not be allowed to be "stationed or deployed" in eastern Germany, with or without their nuclear weapons.

This article proved to the most troublesome and was only concluded at 2:00 A.M. Wednesday by Mr. Baker, Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Genscher, after the Soviets threatened to hold up the signing unless their concerns were addressed. They did not want non-German NATO troops to be allowed even to conduct temporary maneuvers in eastern Germany and were concerned that the word "deployed" might allow for that.

TREATY: *European Milestone Peacefully Reached*

(Continued from page 1)

the "first state of workers and peasants on German soil."

Yet, it was probably the first modern peace treaty that took pains to leave no winners or losers. The Germans, in fact, were insistent that it not be called a peace treaty at all, to underscore that it had been achieved in peace. In 1871, by contrast, a united Germany was proclaimed by Bismarck after a war against France, and in 1945 the victors had met in the midst of the smoldering ruins of the Third Reich.

But this, Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared, was "the first unification of a country in modern history achieved without war, pain or strife."

The statement invited a quick knock on wood, but it did reflect what the six signatories — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and the two Germanys — all agreed had been a harmonious and creative negotiation.

The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, said the process had created a "new lexicon of openness, cooperation and partnership."

The very harmony of the process was one reason why the signing of the final settlement was no competition for economic turmoil and military tension. Despite some 11th-hour haggling on technicalities and the price the Germans would pay the Soviets, the Two-plus-Four negotiations never really developed suspense.

The talks, moreover, were not really the locomotive or even the key to German unity. It was really the momentum toward unity touched off by the breach of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe that finally compelled the Allies to resolve the nettlesome German question.

Military-political technicalities dominated the immediate discussion of the treaty. But if this served to obscure the historic dimensions of the accord, it also underscored its major virtue: that for once in their history, the Europeans were shaping a new order without bloodshed or trauma.

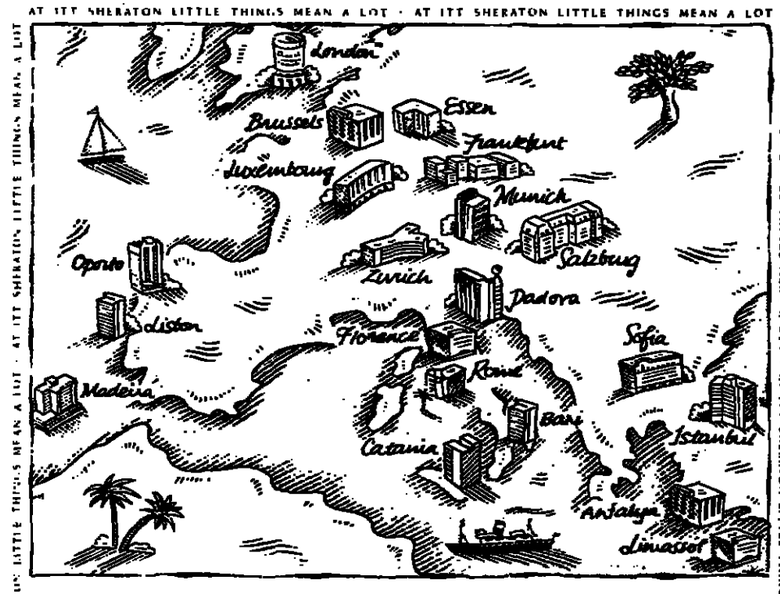
By making history as quietly as they did, by signing a treaty without undue debate and controversy, the authors of the Moscow treaty may have shown that shaping a new order does not necessarily require a major upheaval.

80 Bodies Recovered In India Boat Sinking

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Searchers have recovered at least 80 bodies but fear that the death toll may exceed 100 from the capsizing of a boat carrying people to a festival in northern India, United News of India reported Wednesday.

Reports from the remote area in Uttar Pradesh state indicated about 150 people were crowded aboard the boat when it overturned in the Mahava River near the village of Schatwar. About 50 passengers reached shore safely, according to reports in Lucknow, the state capital.



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AT ITT SHERATON LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT

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FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: U.S. contacts with Syria are seen as an effort to gain support against Iraq

J. Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

A Sheridan tank of the 82d Airborne Division climbing a hill in the Saudi desert Wednesday. Other tanks are positioned for the climb.

Baker's Syria Trip: No 'Rapprochement'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. administration officials say that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d will aim chiefly during his Syrian visit to solidify opposition to Iraq, but that he will also discuss U.S. hostages in Lebanon, Arab-Israeli issues and the Lebanon conflict.

"It's not a rapprochement," an official said. "We still have many difficulties with Syria, and we're not about to forget them."

Iraq and Syria are ruled by rival branches of the Ba'ath Party, which used to preach a doctrine of Arab socialism before ideology was subsumed in the personalities of rulers — Iraq's Saddam Hussein and Syria's Hafez Assad.

The two men have been enemies for years. Both have suppressed internal opposition.

For Mr. Assad's government, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last month provided an opportunity to forge closer links with Saudi Arabia and the West.

There have been suggestions in Washington, denied by administration officials, that Mr. Baker might ask Mr. Assad to mobilize troops on the Syrian-Iraqi border or to destabilize Mr. Hussein by activating the network of agents whom Syria is thought to control in Iraq.

Mr. Baker is to arrive in Damascus on Thursday night and will meet President Assad on Friday.

Mr. Baker acknowledged earlier this week that Washington had difficulties with Syria, but he defended his decision to visit.

Over the years, the State Department has criticized Syria's human-rights record and has accused it of sponsoring terrorism against U.S. and Israeli civilians.

"We will use the occasion of our visit to discuss those difficulties with them," Mr. Baker said.

President Assad said Wednesday he believed that U.S. forces would leave the region when the crisis was over.

"The problem now is not the presence of foreign troops in the Gulf," he said. "The problem is Iraq's invasion of Kuwait."

"We are ready to send more troops to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates if they ask us," he added, repeating an offer made last month.

From its headquarters in Tunis, meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization officially denounced U.S. Gulf policy, saying Washington was "beating the drums of war" that foreshadowed aggression against Iraq.

The group condemned Washington for "separating the Gulf crisis from the Palestinian question" and for refusing to support an international Middle East peace conference. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

■ Russian Condemnation

Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

The parliament of the Russian Republic called Wednesday for the suspension of the Soviet Union's 1972 friendship treaty with Iraq and the withdrawal of Soviet military specialists.

The resolution carries only moral weight; foreign policy effectively remains in the hands of the federal parliament, or Supreme Soviet.

But it reflects the state of public opinion in the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics.

Russia, which declared its sovereignty in June, has asserted its right to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Both Sides Gear Up for a 'Covert War'

Europe and Mideast Would Be Battleground for Spies and Provocateurs

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As the antagonists of the Gulf crisis look for alternatives to an all-out military conflict, the eruption of a "covert war" of spies, provocateurs, terrorists and assassins is an increasingly likely prospect, experts and intelligence sources say.

With the exception of propaganda operations, such a war has yet to begin. Experts here say that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is seeking to avoid potentially provocative covert action and that the United States and its allies are ill-prepared for it.

But, the sources say, both sides are actively making preparations and appear more likely to act as the military and diplomatic fronts of the crisis approach a stalemate.

If it begins, the setting of the covert war is more likely to be the streets of Europe or the palaces of rival Arab rulers than the hot sands of Saudi Arabia. And its foot soldiers are as likely to be Palestinians and Israelis as Iraqis and Americans.

Perhaps most significantly, the experts believe that, in contrast to the military and diplomatic arenas, the clear advantage in convert conflict may lie with Mr. Hussein.

"He is holding some strong cards that he can play if he wants," an Israeli intelligence source said. "From our side, on the other hand, the prospects are much less clear."

Both Israeli and U.S. intelligence sources have reported signs of surveillance and other preparations by Iraq and allied terrorist groups for attacks on American targets in Europe as well as in Saudi Arabia. But some Israeli experts believe that Mr. Hussein's first covert thrust might be directed against another target: the governments of the moderate Arab states now supporting Washington, above all Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

"Right now Saddam wants to avoid any action that could provoke the United States, because the last thing he wants is a war with the West," a senior Israeli government expert said. "But he can target the regimes of Saudi Arabia and Egypt because by destabilizing them, he can undermine the whole Western alliance against him."

Using the large intelligence groups that Iraq's General Intelligence Agency maintains in its embassies in the Arab world, Mr. Hussein could seek to foment demonstrations against the American involvement in the Gulf crisis or what he terms the "corruption" of the Saudi and other Gulf kingdoms. Or, the experts said, he could employ a tactic that, in the Arab world, often proved as effective when it failed as when it succeeded: the assassination attempt.

"In the context of these Arab regimes, the very attempt at assassination creates instability, and can cause popular unrest," an intelligence source said. "Most of all, it can cause fear. It can paralyze decision-making by the leaders who are targeted."

Many experts believe that Mr. Hussein will not attempt broader covert attacks against Western targets unless war breaks out or the UN economic boycott forces his hand. If he does, they say, he is as likely to attack targets in Europe as those in the Gulf — and may use radical Palestinian groups rather than Iraqi operatives.

Israeli intelligence sources say they have evidence that several radical Palestinian groups allied with Baghdad have been making preparations in recent weeks for possible terrorist attacks in Europe. The sources said the preparations typically included moving cells of operatives into place, surveying targets and trying to smuggle explosives and weapons.

Intriguingly, though the governments of Eastern European countries no longer are willing to harbor or support such radical groups, the Israelis believe the region could now be a more handy base for terrorist operations than it was before the democratic revolutions last year.

"What you have there now, in security terms, is a chaos," said a source familiar with Israeli efforts to provide protection for Soviet Jews passing through Poland, Hungary and Romania on their way to Israel. "No one is really in charge anymore, and that means that terrorist cells can operate in these countries rather easily."

To some extent, Mr. Hussein's ability to employ skilled Palestinians in a covert war is matched on the U.S. side by the Israelis, who have a long history of effective and even spectacular covert action against Iraq. In addition to the 1981 bombing raid against Iraq's nuclear reactor at Osiris — a strike built on years of covert intelligence gathering — Israel has carried out a number of other operations against Iraq in the past. These range from its inducement of an Iraqi pilot to defect with his MiG jet in 1966 to the smuggling of thousands of Jews out of the country in the 1950s.

The Israeli secret service, the Mossad, is also widely believed to be responsible for the assassination of Iraqi scientists involved in weapons research. The agency's ability to penetrate the country is such that some sources say Israeli agents have in the past been ferried in and out of the country for missions by helicopter without being detected.

For agents planning covert action today, one of the most interesting Israeli operations against Iraq was a decade-long effort to help Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq fight the central government. Beginning in May 1966, according to sources, Israel secretly maintained a permanent delegation of advisors to the Kurds inside Iraq and supplied the Kurdish rebels with weapons and medical equipment, including field hospitals.

Still, the status of the Kurds in Iraq provides an illustration of what official sources in Jerusalem say is a depleted Western ability to act covertly inside Iraq. U.S. and Israeli assistance to the Kurds was suspended in 1975 when Iran, which had provided a base for the operations, decided to repair its relations with Baghdad. The rebel movement was subsequently crushed, leaving the Kurds with a bitter sense that they had been betrayed by their former allies.

Though Israel still has a clandestine infrastructure in Iraq, the United States may hesitate to use it directly, for the same reasons it avoids the involvement of Israel in its military mobilization against Iraq: fears that direct Israeli action would undermine the U.S.-Arab alliance or convert the Gulf crisis into an Arab-Israeli conflict. For its part, Israel might well refuse a U.S. request to carry out a major operation, such as an attempt to assassinate Saddam Hussein.

For a U.S. Battleship, Gulf Is Tight Quarters

By David B. Ottaway
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE USS WISCONSIN OFF BAHRAIN — This heavily armored floating bunker was set to become the first U.S. battleship in the Gulf to fire its imposing, long-range guns.

But it proved impossible on Tuesday to find a 25-mile corridor clear of all ships and fishing vessels that it needs for a firing range. And not a shot was heard.

The U.S. Navy has brought the Wisconsin into the Gulf as a centerpiece in the U.S. show of power to encourage President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to rethink his occupation and annexation of Kuwait. The ship's nine 16-inch guns are capable of hurling a 2,700-pound (1,225-kilogram) projectile 23 miles (37 kilometers).

But like the U.S. Marines on the ground in Saudi Arabia, the navy seems mindful of its troubles in Lebanon during the 1983-84 peacekeeping operation and is still searching for the battleship's rightful role in modern-day warfare.

The Marines remember acutely the car-bomb explosion at their Beirut headquarters in October 1983 that killed 241 of their colleagues. They are taking measures to avoid a similar disaster.

Officers aboard the Wisconsin are just as aware of the failure of another battleship, the New Jersey, to use its firepower effectively against the Syrian Army and militia forces in Lebanon despite its billing as an awesome war machine.

The trouble for the World War II vintage battleships is that "they've never been given a big job to do," said the Wisconsin's captain, Jerry Blesch. "We might sit out here for the next year and half and never fire a shot," he said. But he added, "We'll have accomplished our mission."

Captain Blesch talked about his ship's mission to a seven-member pool of Western reporters flown to the Wisconsin from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, to witness the first test-firing in the Gulf of a battleship's 16-inch guns.

He seemed confident that the gunnery problems that plagued the New Jersey in firing into the mountains behind Beirut in defense of the U.S. Marine peacekeeping force would not be repeated in the Gulf. Lack of forward spotters and difficulties of shooting into mountainous terrain led to poor performance off the Lebanese coast.

"Since those days we've made a lot of improvements to our gunnery," Captain Blesch said. The use of radar and of naval gunfire liaison officers had given the Wisconsin better than 90 percent accuracy in recent target practice, he said.

Still, some of the problems of operating a battleship in a relatively small body of water like the Gulf seemed amply illustrated by the difficulties on Tuesday in trying to test-fire the ship's big guns. Even though Captain Blesch had staked out an area outside the main air and sea corridors, merchant ships kept getting in the way.

After 90 minutes of trying to maneuver the Wisconsin into position to fire its aft 16-inch gun, the captain gave up.

"It's difficult to find an area where you can fire in excess of 21 miles, or have a clear range in excess of 21 miles with no shipping," said the chief gunnery officer, Jim Russell, 32, of Merritt Island, Florida. "That was basically the difficulty today."

UN Schism Continues Over Food to Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Nonaligned and industrial nations continued to battle Wednesday over whether food shipments should be allowed to Iraq and Kuwait under the United Nations embargo.

A committee on sanctions against Iraq, which includes all 15 members of the Security Council, has been wrestling with the issue for days. It also has to resolve how best to channel economic aid to Jordan, where thousands of refugees have fled since the Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

At issue is how to interpret a five-week-old Security Council resolution that allows food to be sent for "humanitarian purposes." Another subject is India's request to allow a boatload of food to pass through the naval blockade in the Gulf.

The Philippines and Sri Lanka have also asked the committee to allow them to send food to their citizens in Kuwait, but only India has concrete plans to deliver supplies.

Before the invasion there were at least a half million Asians in Kuwait, including Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Sri Lankans and Filipinos. Some are homeless and others can no longer earn a living.

The use of food as a political weapon has caused deep conflict.

Western nations accuse Iraq of targeting the most vulnerable foreigners as a tactic to evade the sanctions; nonaligned states say that innocents are suffering as wealthy countries gain time for the sanctions to take effect.

A short draft from more than 40 nonaligned countries, presented by Cuba and Zaire, asks that in recognition of "exceptional circumstances" one Indian ship be allowed to enter Kuwait with food for Indians and other foreigners. It says humanitarian groups should assist the project but does not preclude food distribution by others.

As the request was considered, envoys from the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China were working on a statement saying that the UN should determine food needs and that only humanitarian agencies should distribute supplies.

One Western participant said that the Indian ship should depart and that by the time it arrived the group should have its "act together."

"It is not our intention to starve people," he said.

He said the West was worried about a decision "that sets a precedent for everyone else to send in food, willy nilly, whether or not there is a shortage."

The five-nation draft says that supplies intended strictly for medical purposes are not subject to the embargo. It also asks the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to report urgently on how such needs can be met. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Arab League Aide Resigns

Frank J. Prial of The New York Times reported from the United Nations:

Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League's UN observer and its chief representative to the United States, resigned Tuesday, citing bitter divisions in the Arab world since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

His departure followed by a week the resignation of Chedli Klibi, the long-serving secretary-general of the league.

"The Arab house has fallen on itself," Mr. Maksoud said in a statement. "Unable to rationalize or analyze these developments, I am no longer able to cope with them."

Mr. Maksoud, a Lebanese national, had served in both of his posts since 1979, representing the 21 league states. He was a constant critic of Israel and of the United States when, in his view, its actions toward Israel harmed the interests of the Arab states.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia have taken the lead among league members opposing the Iraqi invasion, while Libya, Yemen and Tunisia are more sympathetic to Baghdad.

Mr. Maksoud was an outspoken critic of the Aug. 2 invasion, calling it "a wound in the Arab body politic." But he also deplored the Western response to the invasion.

Mr. Klibi, a Tunisian, resigned as secretary-general of the Arab League after he was bitterly and publicly criticized by Prince Saud Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, for failing to criticize the Iraqi invasion.

800 Americans Out, 1,600 Remain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Wednesday that a third of all American citizens in Iraq and Kuwait had been evacuated, but that about 1,600, including people held captive by the Iraqis, remained.

A department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said a flight carrying at least 286 Americans and a large number of British citizens left Baghdad on Wednesday.

"This will bring to approximately 800 the number of American women, children and other family members who have been evacuated from Iraq and Kuwait," he said. "We estimate that today's flight will leave approximately 1,400 U.S. citizens in Kuwait, and approximately 200 in Baghdad in Iraq."

The latest Americans leaving Baghdad were on a chartered Boeing 747 that left Kuwait City with 450 foreigners aboard. The plane was bound for London but the evacuees had to stop in Baghdad to receive Iraqi exit visas. A U.S. official said the jet would not fly on from London to Washington as previously scheduled.

"The U.S. government is not allowing Iraqi Airways to land in the States," he said.

Westerners questioned during the stopover reported severe shortages of food and water.

"Things are terrible in Kuwait," an American woman said at the Baghdad airport as she waited to board the flight. "There is no food and there is no water and everything is rationed." An earlier flight carrying 10 ailing and elderly Italian men flew from Baghdad via Amman, Jordan, to Rome on Wednesday afternoon.

A U.S. diplomat in Baghdad said it was hoped another group of about the same number of Americans would be allowed to leave Kuwait by air on Friday. The diplomat said that some of those leaving Kuwait this week would be American men of Arab origin.

A third flight might be arranged for the weekend, although plans have not been completed, he said.

An estimated 7,000 Westerners are stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. Many are in hiding.

Mr. Boucher said that U.S. diplomats in Baghdad had been given access to some of the U.S. nationals being held by Iraq, including a man shot and wounded by Iraqi troops in Kuwait City last week.

He said that the wounded man, Miles Hoffman, had been seen for 20 minutes by the U.S. charge d'affaires at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry on Tuesday. The spokesman said Mr. Hoffman was suffering from shattered bones in his left forearm and had been treated by Iraqi doctors.

After the meeting with the U.S. diplomat, Mr. Hoffman was taken away to an undisclosed location, with the Iraqis rejecting an appeal that the wounded American be allowed to leave, Mr. Boucher said.

A U.S. official said that diplomats from Switzerland, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh, whose governments announced on Tuesday that they were pulling out of Kuwait, had left "apparently because of shortages of food, water and other services."

In Cairo, diplomatic sources said that Egypt's ambassador had left the embassy in Kuwait after it ran out of supplies and that his staff would follow him to Baghdad.

In a separate development, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad said Pakistan was sending a convoy of trucks to Kuwait with food and medicine for an estimated 30,000 Pakistani citizens trapped there.

He said Pakistan was not breaking the United Nations embargo against Iraq and occupied Kuwait, but was heeding a warning by Iraq that Asian nations would have to look after their own nationals.

The spokesman said the food was being sent to the Pakistani Embassy for redistribution. He said that about 40,000 Pakistanis had left Kuwait, but that others were being detained against their will, including oil engineers and men who were serving with the small Kuwaiti Army.

Jordan, meanwhile, appealed to Iraq to limit the number of refugees across the border to 14,000 a day, saying it could not cope with more. According to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, about 365,000 refugees are waiting to cross into Jordan, and 420,000 are already in the country. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

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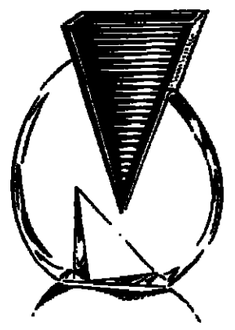

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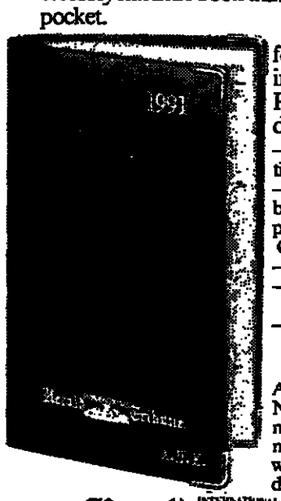

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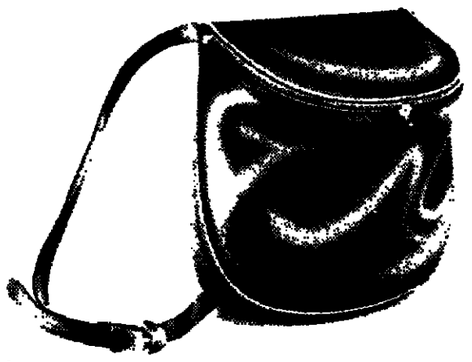

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Asia's New Order: ASEAN Sees Role for Vietnam

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Political and military leaders of non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia have called for a major reassessment of regional relations in apparent readiness to draw Vietnam into a new security arrangement if the Cambodian conflict is settled, analysts said Wednesday.

General Benny Murdani, the Indonesian defense minister, proposed recently that a "forum" be established for regional states to discuss a post-Cold War security order for the region.

"I think what he has in mind is a consultative forum that could help to bridge the long-standing division between Communist and non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia," said Juwono Sudarsono, a political scientist at the University of Indonesia.

He added that "a loose regional security arrangement that would include ASEAN and the states of Indochina" could be developed if the warring Cambodian factions followed through on their agreement, reached in Jakarta on Monday, on ending their conflict.

ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In a written message opening a meeting of the ASEAN interparliamentary organization in Singapore, Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan of Thailand said the Cambodian war had "pitted nations of the region against one another."

The Soviet Union, Vietnam and Laos supported the government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces while ASEAN, the United States, China and Japan backed a guerrilla coalition that included the former Khmer Rouge regime.

Mr. Chatichai said a process of reconciliation must begin to make Southeast Asia "a peaceful and prosperous community of nations."

In a separate message to the ASEAN officials, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that the changing global security equation "gives us a unique opportunity to strengthen peace and stability" in the region.

He added that a long-standing ASEAN proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality "takes on a new relevance and offers the possibility of integrating the Indochina countries into the regional political and economic system."

Analysts said that by ensuring that any future disputes were settled by negotiation, instead of force, Southeast Asian nations could minimize opportunities for outside nations to intervene.

General Murdani said that in the post-Cold War period, regional military pacts could become a source of unnecessary tension.

"Therefore, in the absence of a threat from a common enemy, development of a forum on security on a regional basis will be more effective than any military pact or alliance," he added.

Mr. Sudarsono of the University of Indonesia said the key element in any future security arrangements in Southeast Asia would be that responsibility for security "be borne by regional states, rather than the present situation that seems to rely heavily on external guarantees, chiefly from the U.S."

■ Foes Seek Cease-Fire

Mr. Hun Sen and one of his government's most prominent opponents both said Wednesday that they wanted a quick cease-fire, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

Mr. Hun Sen, on his first official visit to Thailand, said a United Nations Security Council peace plan had given Cambodians a map showing the way to ending the war.

In a letter to Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, broadcast Wednesday on Radio Phnom Penh, Mr. Hun Sen said:

"Our urgent task is to convene most quickly the Supreme National Council so that this body represents Cambodia at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly and to start the cease-fire."

The council, in which the United Nations would have an administrative role, would serve as an interim government until elections could be held.

Also calling for a quick cease-fire was Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the guerrilla coalition.

Chinese Overture To Phnom Penh

United Press International

BEIJING — China hailed the Cambodian factions' progress on peace as a breakthrough Wednesday, expressing readiness to establish its first contacts with the Vietnam-backed government.

"A new phase has begun in the process leading to a political settlement of the Cambodian question," the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement carried by the Xinhua press agency. "China is ready to establish and keep contacts with all the parties in the Supreme National Council."

It was the first time Beijing had indicated willingness to contact the Phnom Penh government.

Aquino Declares a Truce in Quake Areas

Reuters

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Wednesday suspended offensive military action against Communist guerrillas in Manila and northern areas of the Philippines that were hit by a major earthquake in July.

Justice Secretary Frank Drilon announced Mrs. Aquino's order during a meeting of government officials and a church-backed peace panel seeking a truce between the military and the Communist New People's Army.

Mrs. Aquino was quoted as saying that "in response to the people's call for a genuine peace," she had directed "the suspension of offensive military operations in the earthquake affected areas and the national capital region."

In addition to Manila, other areas covered by the cease-fire are the city of Baguio and the provinces of Benguet, Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya in the northern Philippines.

The New People's Army unilaterally declared a truce in the same areas in July after an earthquake killed more than 1,600 people.

Mr. Drilon said the cease-fire did not cover rightist army rebels who have tried to overthrow Mrs. Aquino and have threatened another attempt soon.

The presidential spokesman, Horacio Paredes, said the truce was intended to speed up reconstruction of quake-hit towns and would last indefinitely. He added that it could be expanded later to cover other areas.

Mr. Paredes said he hoped it would "last forever."

Mrs. Aquino reached a nationwide cease-fire with the rebels in 1986 soon after she came to power. But it broke down weeks later after troops fired on leftist peasants marching to the presidential palace, killing 13 persons.

The truce was announced five days before U.S. and Philippine negotiators are to resume talks in Manila on the future of Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Base and four smaller U.S. facilities. The U.S. leases on the bases expire in 1991.

The New People's Army has killed 10 Americans since 1987 and threatened to attack U.S. targets in a campaign to drive out U.S. forces.

The rebels have demanded the dismantling of the bases as a condition for a lasting truce and peace talks to end the insurgency. Mrs. Aquino has rejected the demand.

Mr. Paredes said the truce could not include rebel soldiers because they were continuing a bombing campaign in Manila.

A dynamite explosion rocked army headquarters in Manila on Tuesday while officers were having a party, causing minor damage. There were no casualties.

Accord Said to Be Imminent On Taming the U.S. Budget

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials and congressional leaders have narrowed their differences over reducing the federal budget deficit, and many involved in the talks say an agreement is likely within days.

People involved in the talks, at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, said that the Democrats had moved closer to the Republican position on reducing domestic spending and that the Republicans had begun to slide close to the Democrats on military spending cuts.

But they said the negotiators, while agreeing that about $25 billion should be raised from new taxes, remained divided over the policies needed to reach that figure.

[The General Accounting Office warned Congress and the administration Wednesday not to use the weakening economy or the Gulf crisis as excuses to avoid a significant deficit-reduction plan this year, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The agency offered the advice as it issued a report saying the deficit could reach a staggering $400 billion next year if the economy slides into a recession.

[The comptroller general, Charles A. Bowsher, who heads the agency, used the words "out of control" to describe the deficit. Within a year, he said, the government will be spending more for interest on its debt than on the military.]

In his address Tuesday before a joint session of Congress, President George Bush said he was "pleased with recent progress" and called on the lawmakers to vote on a $500 billion, five-year deficit reduction package by the end of this month, when the fiscal year 1990 ends.

"Most Americans are sick and tired of endless battles in the Congress and between the branches over budget matters," the president said. "It is high time we pulled together and got the job done right. It is up to us to straighten this out."

Mr. Bush reiterated his call for a cut in the capital gains tax and other measures he has pressed for. He gave no indication that the tax increases and spending reductions needed to reduce the deficit would by necessity cause pain.

He also urged Congress for the first time to enact measures to encourage energy conservation, as well as more U.S. oil production.

The talk at the White House and in the Capitol was more optimistic than it has been since the budget talks began. In part, that reflected the actual developments. But it also seemed to result from Republican efforts to smooth the way for the president's speech and from the Democrats' desire to avert criticism from Mr. Bush.

"I'm on the positive side of the mood swing," said John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff.

Congressional leaders took a similar stance about the work of the negotiators.

"They are not as close as we had hoped but they are closer than they were," said the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington. "Each day they get closer. There is progress. There is movement."

The negotiators began meeting at Andrews on Friday, away from reporters, camera crews and lobbyists. The meeting continued through the weekend and until 1:30 Tuesday. After a few hours' sleep they resumed talking until they adjourned for votes on other legislation and for the president's address. They plan to meet day and night until they reach agreement.

Without a resolution soon there will not be enough time for Congress to pass the necessary legislation to avoid draconian across-the-board cuts in most government programs that would go into effect Oct. 1 under the Gramm-Rudmann-Hollings law to balance the budget.

Some negotiators said Democrats had agreed to make much deeper cuts in programs such as Social Security, Medicare and agriculture than before. Under such programs, the government makes payments automatically to everyone who qualifies.

The Republicans have demanded that these and other domestic programs be cut by at least $120 billion from what they would cost over the next five years if no changes are made in the laws, and by Tuesday, the Democrats had agreed to $100 billion in cuts.

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In its 101st year, the BAC is the Nation's only accredited degree-granting, concurrent work curriculum program in architecture. Almost all teaching for its 800 students is done in the evening by a volunteer faculty drawn from the practicing design community. Its enrollment policy remains essentially open. Occupying its own buildings in the heart of the Black Bay, the Center also offers a program in interior design and a wide range of continuing education classes.

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Presidential Search Committee
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In U.S. Elections, the Lineups

Mecham Comeback Bid Fails and Jackson Wins Primary

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Former Governor Evan Mecham of Arizona failed in a comeback effort and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson won a primary race as voters selected nominees in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jackson's victory Tuesday in Washington was in a Democratic primary for the symbolic post of "shadow senator," created to lobby for statehood for the District of Columbia.

The chairman of the Democratic Party, Ronald H. Brown, said the party had nominated "a strong field of candidates" for the November elections, which he said would hinge largely on domestic issues.

"American people want to know who's going to clean up the savings and loan mess, who is going to get this economy moving again and who is going to provide the leadership to get these budget deficits under control," Mr. Brown said.

A spokesman for the Republican National Committee, Leslie Goodman, was equally upbeat about her party's lineup for the elections.

"We're very confident of our candidates," she said.

In Minnesota, Governor Rudy Perpich, a Democrat, won a closely contested bid for renomination. With 94 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Perpich received 55 percent of the vote and Mike Hatch, the state's former commerce commissioner, had 42 percent.

In the Republican race to oppose Mr. Perpich, Jon Grunseth, a businessman, defeated Arne Carlson, the state auditor.

Other incumbents had an easy time on the biggest primary day of the year, and one that nearly completes the fall election lineup.

Three Republican governors easily won renomination: Judd Gregg in New Hampshire, Edward D. DiPrete in Rhode Island and Tommy G. Thompson in Wisconsin.

Governor William Donald Schaefer of Maryland, a Democrat, coasted to renomination.

Richard Snelling of Vermont, a former governor who was attempting a comeback, easily won his Republican primary and will face Peter Welch, a Democrat, in the fall. Mr. Snelling served four two-year terms before retiring in 1984, and was succeeded by Madeleine M. Kunin, a Democrat, who decided not to seek re-election.

Mr. Mecham, who was impeached in 1988, lost to J. Fife Symington, a Phoenix developer, in the race for the Republican nomination for Arizona governor. Terry Goddard, a former mayor of Phoenix and son of a former governor, swamped his opponent in the Democratic primary.

In Washington, Sharon Pratt Dixon, an underdog in pre-election polls, scored a surprising victory in the Democratic primary for mayor to succeed Marion S. Barry Jr. Mr. Barry, convicted on a single drug count in August, is running as an independent in November for a city council seat.

"The bottom line now is to close ranks," said Ms. Dixon, a former utility company executive and Democratic National Committee member who was making her first bid for elective office. Her Republican opponent is Maurice Turner, a former police chief.

Ron Thomas, Reuter

Sharon Pratt Dixon, who won the Democratic mayoral primary in Washington to succeed Marion S. Barry Jr., greeting supporters.

Mr. Jackson, who twice sought the Democratic presidential nomination, and who moved to Washington from Chicago last year, won 57 percent of the vote in a five-way race for a pair of nominations for unpaid shadow senator posts that carry neither voting nor floor privileges.

In another Washington race, Eleanor Holmes Norton narrowly won nomination for the city's nonvoting congressional delegate, despite a disclosure that she and her husband had failed to file city tax returns over an eight-year period. Mrs. Norton said she thought her husband had filed them.

In a closely watched congressional race, Representative Roy Dyson, a Maryland Democrat, won renomination in a Democratic primary over Barbara Kreamer, a state legislator, and two others.

In Rhode Island, Bruce Sundlun won a tough three-way primary for the Democratic nomination to oppose Mr. DiPrete. Mr. Sundlun, 70, defeated Mayor Joseph R. Paolino Jr. of Providence and Mayor Francis X. Flaherty of Warwick.

6 More Legislators Targeted In South Carolina Bribery

New York Times Service

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — U.S. prosecutors have identified six more present or former members of the South Carolina legislature as "known conspirators" in a bribery investigation, and a third lawmaker has pleaded guilty to taking a bribe from a lobbyist working under cover for the FBI.

The inquiry involves a lobbyist who gave cash to lawmakers in exchange for their promises to support a bill on horse-race betting. Since the investigation became public in July, 17 current and former legislators have been implicated. Five have been indicted.

The latest disclosures about the inquiry came amid growing questions by prominent black residents about whether black politicians were singled out.

The Democratic candidate for governor, Theo W. Mitchell, a state senator who is black, said Tuesday he had been approached by the lobbyist with an offer of cash for his support. He said he refused it.

"It seems unusual to have a disproportionate number of African-American legislators implicated in this particular matter," he said.

Eight black legislators have either been indicted or told that they are under investigation. U.S. Attorney Bart Daniel has said race had nothing to do with choosing which lawmakers were approached.

After Going to the Videotapes, Souter Heads for His Hearing

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is doing everything it can to demonstrate that David H. Souter is no Robert H. Bork, and one difference between the mild-mannered Supreme Court nominee from New Hampshire and the combative Judge Bork is already apparent to his White House coaches.

Judge Bork, who was defeated three years ago after President Ronald Reagan nominated him to the high court, refused to participate in practice sessions for Senate confirmation hearings. After trying to sit through one, he grew impatient and pronounced them a waste of time.

Judge Souter, by contrast, spent an entire afternoon this week in a first-floor room across the street from the White House and fielded dozens of difficult questions posed by White House aides and longtime friends who remember many lessons of the Bork defeat.

For Judge Souter, it was the third such rehearsal in the Old Executive Office Building since President George Bush announced his nomination on July 23. His confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee begins Thursday.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court judge has spent much of the last two months in intensive solitary study of the constitutional issues likely to figure in the hearings. He has pored over a set of thick black loose-leaf books prepared by Justice Department officials; he has watched videotapes of four previous nominees testifying before the Judiciary Committee. Officials say the one showing Judge Bork's hearings got the closest look.

The Supreme Court confirmation process has become one in which both sides — the administration and the committee members — prepare assiduously. It represents a profound departure from the day in 1939 when William O. Douglas waited patiently outside the committee room and sent in a message asking whether there were any questions the members would like to ask him. There weren't.

One issue that has swirled around the approaching hearings is whether senators can appropriately question Judge Souter on issues that may come before the court.

Unlike Judge Bork, Judge Souter has rarely expressed his personal views on major constitutional issues of the day, including abortion rights and the separation of church and state. Judge Bork, then a federal appellate judge and before that a law professor, had written extensively on most constitutional subjects.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who as chairman of the Judiciary Committee is expected to set the tone of the questioning, at least for the Democrats, said Tuesday: "At this fateful moment in our history, we have a right to know — and a duty to discover — precisely what David Hackett Souter thinks about the great constitutional issues of our time."

Mr. Biden said it was especially important to question Judge Souter closely, because "at this point there are more blank spaces than answers" in his record and because the court is narrowly divided on a number of important issues.

The effort to help Judge Souter prepare began moments after the president presented him to reporters. As the judge walked away, he was introduced to Kenneth M. Duberstein, the last White House chief of staff under Mr. Reagan and now a Washington political consultant.

Mr. Duberstein has been overseeing the preparation at Mr. Bush's request. He has done so with the help of several other Republican operatives, some Justice Department officials and Senator Warren B. Rudman, the New Hampshire Republican who has been Judge Souter's chief political patron.

"It's not a matter of coaching him on his views," said Mr. Duberstein. "He has his own thoughts on these issues. It's a matter of helping him understand the concerns of the committee, the questions likely to be asked and the way the hearings will unfold."

When he is asked about abortion in the hearings, the judge is widely expected to address the underlying constitutional issue of privacy. But like other nominees before him, he is not expected to state his view on abortion rights, saying it would be inappropriate to predict how he would rule on a matter now before the court.

■ Feminist Opposition

The National Organization for Women has become the first major group to oppose Mr. Bush's nomination of Judge Souter, Reuters reported from Washington.

A representative of the organization said the judge would not protect the constitutional rights of women and minority members as a Supreme Court justice.

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A Costly Cambodia Plan

There has been much hopeful celebration of the agreement reached on Cambodia by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. There deserves to be even more now that the four Cambodian parties have signed on, assuming that the accord sticks. The Hanoi-seated government of Hun Sen plus the two non-communist resistance factions and the powerful China-backed Khmer Rouge handily passed their first test of setting up a council to hold formal Cambodian sovereignty while the United Nations takes over much of the national administration and runs elections. A promise of rescuing Cambodia from deepening civil war and further Khmer Rouge genocide gleams.

But the process is unfolding in neglect of the question of who is to pay the bills. To take the first diplomatic step envisioned by the five permanent members of the council — shifting Cambodia's General Assembly seat from the resistance coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge to the new Supreme National Council — is not a big-cost item. But to put the requisite thousands of military peacekeepers and the 1,000 or more civilian administrators on the ground could take $2 billion. Is there not a cheaper model?

No doubt there is, but then the question becomes whether it will work. The reason the council's five permanent members agreed to take over a warring country to deliver it to peace was not through a softness for international experiment but because they figured nothing less audacious would do. Without assurance that the bills can be paid, it becomes fraudulent to imagine that Cambodia can escape its terrible plight.

The United Nations is everybody's choice to do the heavy international lifting. But the place is broke. The United States is in arrears by two-thirds of a billion dollars. The House has accepted the Bush administration's proposal for a five-year repay schedule, but the Senate has not even acted on it. The costs of saving Cambodia would come in on top of that. Diplomacy is only part of the stuff international dreams are made of. Money is a part, too.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Work Again With China

China's cooperation made possible last month's unanimous UN Security Council resolutions condemning Iraqi aggression. Because China is a permanent member of the council, with veto power, and a major arms supplier to both Saddam Hussein and the Khmer Rouge, its cooperation on both issues is a requirement for success.

The United States and other democracies should encourage these constructive moves now by easing the diplomatic ostracism imposed on Beijing after the June 1989 bloodbath of Tiananmen Square. President George Bush was always right to insist that the world had nothing to gain from isolating China. But he then undermined support for his own arguments by downplaying Beijing's gross abuse of human rights.

There is good reason for hardheaded diplomatic realism; there is no excuse for reviving softheaded fantasies about the nature of Deng Xiaoping's China. Beijing's leadership has left no doubt about its determination to uphold communist dictatorship by force, despite communism's collapse elsewhere. Wise U.S. policy would keep both American interests and values in clear sight.

Mr. Bush isn't the first president to let his diplomatic stance toward China color his reading of Chinese politics. For more than two decades after the Communists won control of the mainland, the United States insisted that Mao Zedong's regime was an extension of Soviet power, with the real China temporarily camped in Taiwan. This self-deception kept the United States from grasping the reality of Chinese-Soviet rivalry, and contributed to misjudgments about the strategic significance of Vietnam.

Richard Nixon, while he prevented others from acting on the Chinese-Soviet schism, made it a centerpiece of his own approach. Together with Henry Kissinger, he stood the old China policy on its head, courting Beijing as a strategic ally against Moscow.

The image of a heartless "Red China" yielded to something more worthy of American friendship: a land of table tennis players, pandas and the Great Wall. That was all the more remarkable since the new U.S.-China amity began during the final years of the radical, murderous Cultural Revolution.

Mr. Deng's rise to power brought welcome economic reforms, but American leaders ignored continued political repression. To be sure, U.S. diplomats weren't the only ones surprised by the brutality of last year's massacre. But more than a year later the Bush administration still won't reconcile its policies to Chinese realities.

Nations can make common cause in foreign policy even when they do not share common values. China's leaders understand that well enough. They wage fierce war against "bourgeois liberalization" and Soviet-style reforms at home even while they cooperate with Washington and Moscow. America's leaders would do well to learn that pragmatic alignment does not require wholesale endorsement.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Souter Hearings

By the time the hearings on Judge Robert Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court began three years ago, opponents had compiled extensive memoranda on his views, put together thick loose-leaf binders of proposed questions for the nominee and assembled an impressive list of opposing witnesses.

As hearings get under way on the nomination of Judge David Souter to the court, there is little evidence that a confrontation on such a scale is about to begin. Unlike Mr. Bork, Judge Souter does not have an extensive written record of views on controversial constitutional issues. But he does have a substantial record of public service and some 200 opinions written while he served on the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and this record, along with his general views on constitutional questions, is certainly fair game for the Judiciary Committee inquiry.

Even those who feel uneasy about the nomination — if not yet firmly opposed — and who demand rigorous questioning of Judge Souter realize that he cannot be asked to promise a vote one way or another on a case that is likely to come before the court. This kind of question cannot even be asked obliquely — Do you think Roe v. Wade was decided correctly? At what point in the desegregation of a school system can busing be discontinued? — for these are matters still under challenge.

But more general questions are certainly proper. What are the nominee's views on the concept of implied privacy rights in the constitution? What does he have to say about overruling precedents of long standing even if he disagrees with the ruling that set the precedent? What is his understanding of the concepts of separation of church and state, search and seizure and affirmative action?

More specific questions should be raised about the judge's own writings and decisions. He should be asked to explain his reasoning in a case where he allowed the admission of evidence about a rape victim's allegedly provocative conduct shortly before the crime. He can be questioned about his own view of flying state flags at half-mast on Good Friday — a position taken by New Hampshire's governor, which he defended as attorney general. He should be reminded of a speech he gave in 1976 in which he criticized affirmative action and asked to comment on it now.

Those who are skeptical about the nomination should not feel bound to drag out the process in the hope of finding some premise, some flaw on which to base a negative vote. That said, however, we believe there is plenty of material on the record that must be examined and plenty of time for a thorough examination of the nominee's qualifications, his personal and judicial history and the understandings and sensitivities he would bring to the court. The appointment is a lifetime trust of surpassing importance to the nation. There is no need to rush, and there are few questions that cannot be asked.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Keys to a Settlement

The smoke signals from Washington suggest that one of [President George] Bush's aims is to maintain, or even strengthen, Israel's position. American pundits are now praising Israel's preemptive strike against Iraq's nuclear capacity in 1981. But the West has to work toward a settlement in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, which requires Israel, as well as Iraq, to hand back territories acquired by force. This means a Palestinian state on the West Bank. Anything less will turn the confrontation in the Gulf into a Christian-Muslim conflict and expose the Western nations as two-faced imperialists prepared to pour huge resources into saving an oil-rich puppet regime, but denying Palestinians the nationhood that the UN recognizes should be theirs.

— Stuart Weir, editor of New Statesman & Society, in The Sunday Times (London).

500 Days to the Market

[The "500 Days" program for economic change] makes two powerful appeals which have swept caution away. First it embraces the market — which most Russians now see in simple terms as performing such miracles elsewhere — wholeheartedly. The other great appeal of the plan is that it reinforces the general mood sweeping all the Soviet republics for political as well as economic autarchy.

Economists of the 21st century will judge whether this was the right plan to adopt in 1990, or whether a more modulated transition would have been safer. Without a democratic mandate it is impossible to tell what the Soviet people really want, except an end to queues and shortages. But for obvious reasons of history we know what they no longer want — the centralized state and its grip on the economy.

— The Guardian (London).

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OPINION

Beware the Quarrels in the Western Camp

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Once again, East is East and West is confused. While the Soviet Union pursues its objectives in the Gulf with a free hand, the United States and its allies find discord and differences as they join to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

In one key aspect, nothing has changed for the Soviet Union. It did not bother to consult and coordinate with its "allies" when it claimed to have some. Now the Soviets do not even go through the motions.

Americans, meanwhile, are muttering into their gasoline tanks about the rest of the world sponging off U.S. might and treasure. The call rises for the Europeans and Japanese to do more. Congressmen returning to Washington from summer recess and reporters out interviewing folks in the Midwest about the Mideast find concern soaring about faithless foreigners taking advantage of America's trusting nature and natural riches.

This intense reaction, while understandable, misses two essential points. The first is that America's allies in Europe and the Middle East are making significant contributions to the international campaign to rescue Kuwait from physical and political annihilation. The notable and unfortunate exception is West Germany, which is preoccupied with reunification and the December elections. (For Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, it is still re-election über alles.) Japan, after a faltering start, is chipping in.

Americans feel more imposed upon than ever, despite this better-than-usual response in the politics of burden sharing. President George Bush's proposal to write off $7 billion in Egyptian debts that would never have been repaid anyway is a clever accounting maneuver to clear the books at an opportune moment. But the write-off stirs anger among American taxpayers who get no such relief at home.

The misunderstanding about burden sharing is rooted in the fundamentally different images of each other held by America and its allies. The arrival of the Gulf crisis, as the Cold War ends, should bring a less emotional sorting out of respective responsibilities and rights in the global political and economic system that took form after World War II.

Americans complain that they should not be expected to shoulder the world's problems at a time when their own domestic problems are so serious. The complaint implies that the country's international involvement is a net drain on American resources and the rest of the world contributes nothing or little to American well-being.

But for many abroad, the leading role America plays in this and other international crises is a natural consequence of the rights that America asserts in a global political and economic system that has been shaped and run by American values — and needs.

The Financial Times of London — no radical anti-American sheet by anyone's measure — questions periodically why the United States should be allowed to go on "hogging the surplus capital of the world" to finance its budget and trade deficits. The willingness of Japanese, German and other foreign investors and lenders to help Americans live $150 billion a year beyond their means is perhaps the most immediate measure of how America benefits — in the short run, and at a price — from the international system it leads.

But the British newspaper's point is one that is too rarely considered by Americans. Dollars, Deutsche marks and yen sent to the United States are not available to pay for consumer goods or infrastructure investment in other countries that also need to import foreign capital.

While we focus on the reality that the Europeans and Japanese are more dependent on the energy resources Americans are protecting in the Gulf, many abroad see another compelling reality: Americans, who make up 5 percent of the world's population, consume 24.1 percent of the world's energy supplies.

Americans reject high gasoline taxes and other forms of discipline that Europeans and Japanese use to cut petroleum consumption by industry, government and individuals. Lacking the room to maneuver that the United States felt it had, West Germany and Japan rode out the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 and made their industries even more energy-efficient.

Because the dollar is the international reserve currency, the United States has been able to run budget and trade deficits that no other country has ever been allowed to accumulate without being disciplined, and to reap other special benefits of the global financial system the United States dominates. If allowed to spread, the Gulf crisis would present a direct challenge to that system and to international stability.

The American stake in global stability is clear. It has acted to protect its interests. So have most of its allies, although on a much smaller scale. The Europeans and Japanese need to up their ante in this particular crisis, while the Americans need to lower the resentment index in their dealings with foreigners. The enemy is Saddam Hussein, not each other.

The Washington Post.

'It's that cop again, trying to sell us tickets to the policemen's ball!'

Even a Big Victory Won't Preempt More Villains

By William Pfaff

SIENA, Italy — Here where late 20th century man gawks amid the relics of a Renaissance civilization from which we have lamentably declined, the Gulf seems remote and unimportant. Saddam Hussein is a very bad man, but there is nothing original in cruelty or power struggle. Renaissance Siena was fully acquainted with both.

Elimination of the Iraqi dictator — an objective not easily obtained — would change the world for the better, but not by much. The inevitable American temptation, always yielded to, is identification of the currently prominent villain as the fulcrum of all evil.

Policy planning is then devoted not to improvement of a mediocre situation but to its redemption by means of the villain's overthrow: thus America's obsessions with the Iraqi dictator, a Panamanian general, a Libyan colonel, an Iranian ayatollah, a Palestinian terrorist, a Vietnamese revolutionary, a Chinese one, and so on.

Meanwhile, history has gone on much as it would have without such obsessions or most of these individuals. What they represented exists today just as it before. The names change.

Thus the reactionary-isolationist camp in the current American debate has a case when it argues that the United States has no interest in the Gulf sufficient to justify war on the scale that is likely to result from an attack on Iraq. Israel does, of course. But Israeli interests are not necessarily American interests. The "surgical strike" argument is contemptible obfuscation, or ignorance.

The closest analogy from recent U.S. experience is the Korean War. There, as in the Gulf, the United States resisted aggression, under United Nations auspices which it had itself vigorously promoted. North Korea and China, like Iraq, fielded peasant armies, capably commanded, well-equipped in low- and medium-technology weaponry adapted to a punishing environment.

Their armies were eventually defeated, or stalemated — not by surgical strikes, but by brutal manslaughter — costing more U.S. casualties than the U.S. public was willing to tolerate. There were 54,000 dead and over 100,000 wounded.

Aggression was not curbed. It went on: Iraq's in Kuwait, Libya's in Chad, the U.S.S.R.'s in Afghanistan, North Vietnam's to reunite Vietnam, the PLO's and Israel's in Lebanon.

The underlying rationale for U.S. intervention in Korea was that the North's invasion of the South had been ordered by Stalin as the first move in a third world war. It proved to be wrong. The intervention merely settled that Korea would not be united under Kim Il Sung. This was a worthy achievement but not one the American public would have gone to war for.

Thus the importance of the current debate in Washington and the American press. What is the appropriate principle-versus-casualties equation? What equation would be acceptable in the Gulf if even the best outcome leaves the Middle East seething with hostilities?

But then what are the costs of committing this enormous military force to the Gulf and bringing it home again with Mr. Hussein still in power and Kuwait still a part of Iraq? That seems the decisive consideration.

The elimination of Mr. Hussein and the destruction of Iraq's present capacity to make weapons of mass destruction can be achieved, at a price. The second objective can only transiently be assured. Every industrializing country could eventually make such weapons.

War is an instrument of political policy and is justifiable only when that policy is intelligent and achievable. It is not a way to settle the question of good and evil, as a notable Italian 400 years ago would have told George Bush and the pundits.

"How we live is so far removed from how we ought to live, that he who abandons what is done for what ought to be done, will rather learn to bring about his own ruin than his preservation." I am not ordinarily the purveyor of Machiavellian amorality; but the point is a pertinent one.

So, eminently, is the fact that the wars and internal political struggles of the Italian city-states of the Renaissance, as passionate in their time as Gulf and Middle East are for us today, proved to be of negligible consequence for us, or for Italy, today. Only Renaissance art, and thought, endure.

International Herald Tribune.
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Questions for the Prospective Supreme Court Justice

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Bipartisan consensus often is the path of political convenience. Today's consensus is that Judge David Souter should be confirmed as Supreme Court justice without a searching inquiry into his jurisprudential thinking, if any.

Liberals have no stomach for another lynching, which consistency would require them to conduct if Judge Souter, departing from clichés, sounds like Robert Bork. Conservatives will vote to confirm, come what may, so why risk discovering something awkward. Still, here are some pertinent questions for Judge Souter:

The First Amendment protects freedom of "speech," a distinctive human capacity intimately connected with reasoning, hence with self-government, which is the subject of the constitution. What, other than civil speech, does the amendment protect? Flag burning? "Fighting words"? Pornography? Child pornography? Or do you think the amendment protects "expression," generally? If so, are there exceptions? If so, why?

In Griswold v. Connecticut (1965), Justice William Douglas discovered a "privacy right" lurking in "penumbra, formed by the emanations" from various constitutional provisions. Do you accept that reasoning?

Seventeen years ago, the privacy right was found to include a right to abortion. Do you agree with that application of Griswold reasoning?

In Bowers v. Hardwick (1986), the Supreme Court held states can criminalize sodomy without intruding on any constitutional right to privacy. Do you agree? Does the privacy right protect smoking marijuana in private? By what constitutional criteria do you distinguish between private behavior that does and does not enjoy constitutional protection?

The constitution contains phrases — such as "cruel and unusual" punishment and "equal protection" of the laws — that must take their meaning from — what? The logic and structure of the document? The community's "evolving standards"? If the latter, how do judges measure such evolution? Are not community standards expressed in the capital-punishment laws the Court is asked to strike down?

Are there any circumstances in which the death penalty for a competent adult convicted of first-degree murder would be "cruel and unusual punishment"?

Does the "equal protection" clause require that government action be color-blind? If so, can "affirmative action," granting preferential treatment to individuals on the basis of race, be constitutional? What about sex-based preferences?

Do you agree with the Court's decisions that the First Amendment guarantee of "free exercise" of religion requires payment of compensation to employees unwilling to work on the Sabbath, permits after-class Bible clubs in public-school facilities and allows displays of a menorah outside a public building?

Do you agree with the Court's decisions that the ban on "establishment" of religion requires banning prayers in public schools, federal aid to religious schools, tax exemptions for religious periodicals and display of crèches on public property? Can you reconcile these "free exercise" and "establishment" lines of decisions?

What limits are there on the courts' remedial powers? For example, can the courts impose taxes that would finance desegregation orders?

If as a justice you confront a case that presents an opportunity to overturn a precedent that you consider wrong, will you do so? How will you weigh the integrity of the constitution against a constitutional error that has the dignity of precedent?

Is the expansion of individual liberty always good?

Should the exclusionary rule that resulted from Miranda v. Arizona (1966) include a "good faith" provision so that evidence that proves guilt can be used in court even if it was acquired as a result of a procedural blunder by police?

The Second Amendment says, "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." What does that protect? The right to own "Saturday night specials"? Assault rifles? Any weapon "necessary to the security of a free state" — surface-to-air missiles?

Are you one of those who bought Robert Bork's best-selling book, "The Tempting of America"? If so, do you agree with his argument? If you have not read it, does that mean you are not interested in contemporary arguments about jurisprudence?

Of the 104 persons who have served as Supreme Court justices, who do you most admire, and why? What do you think of Justice Brennan's jurisprudence?

Judge Souter may be smart as a whip and deep as an ocean, but his nomination indicates that the rejection of Mr. Bork has resulted in the institutionalizing of anti-intellectualism. One reason Judge Souter was nominated is that for 30 years he has walked across the sands of adulthood without leaving intellectual footprints.

Before Mr. Bork, reticence was the rule for nominees. After Mr. Bork, reticence should not be permitted. Because of what was done to him, we must re-establish the right to have a mind. Confirmation questioning should be used to reveal the qualities of the minds nominated for the most intellectually demanding positions in government.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Message For Baker And Assad

By Andrew Whitley

NEW YORK — The announcement that Secretary of State James Baker is to visit Damascus on Thursday for talks with President Hafez Assad on the Gulf crisis set my teeth on edge. Why should it? you might ask. After all, Syria is an essential part of the razor-wire fence the United States is trying to erect around President Saddam Hussein.

The problem is that when it comes to respecting their own people's democratic rights, civil liberties and the rule of law, there is little difference between Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein. For Mr. Baker to pay court to Damascus at this particular time, without demanding progress along those lines, is to undermine the foundations of U.S. foreign policy.

But hold on a minute, you interject. During an emergency such as this surely the United States cannot afford to be choosy about its friends. Besides, haven't the Syrians resisted all Iraq's entreaties to let bygones be bygones in their own fratricidal dispute, refused to reopen a disused Iraqi oil pipeline to the Mediterranean and dispatched a small contingent of troops to the front?

One need not look back very far to counter this argument. Only days before the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, John Kelly, the administration's ranking Middle East official, was busy on Capitol Hill, managing another round in the Bush administration's efforts to block congressional trade sanctions against Iraq.

Try as it might, Congress could not get any administration official to admit what was palpably the case: that Iraq was a textbook example of a country displaying "a consistent pattern of gross abuses of human rights," as defined by the Foreign Assistance Act. But the administration was convinced it knew better, confident that the way to handle Mr. Hussein was with the velvet glove.

The events of Aug. 2 changed all that. But the warm embrace now being given to Mr. Assad — all set to be discreetly built up by the United States as a regional counterweight to his nemesis in Baghdad — proves that the lessons of the Iraq policy debacle have still to be learned.

Remember that for much of the Gulf War the United States saw Iraq as the bulwark to Iranian fanaticism. Indeed, a case could be made that Washington's support encouraged Mr. Hussein to believe he could get away with seizing Kuwait.

The United States has had a covert relationship with Syrian strongmen going back nearly 40 years. At rare intervals during this period have democratic considerations been a factor in U.S. thinking.

True, for part of the Reagan era, Damascus was temporarily frozen out of polite Western society, but this was more on Cold War grounds than out of moral outrage over the tens of thousands of Syrians killed, tortured and imprisoned without trial by the Assad regime. By throwing in his lot with the Washington-Cairo-Riyadh axis, Mr. Assad must have savored the benefits that would accrue to Syria's international rehabilitation.

These calculations appear, however, to have run afoul of an unexpected wave of popular sympathy among Syrians for Iraq's toppling of the rich Kuwaiti sheikhs. Inconvenient though these pro-Hussein sentiments may be for the Syrian dictator, they reflect the reality of the mood in much of the Arab world.

King Hussein is facing the same problem in Jordan — and has had to trim his sails accordingly. The difference between Jordan and Syria is that whereas King Hussein is learning to accommodate himself to some extent to his people's opinions, in Syria dissent is not permitted — in any form.

Despite the risks, pro-Iraq demonstrations are reported to have been staged over the past few weeks in several parts of the country. Dozens of protesters are reported to have been killed by security forces.

Getting hard information on what is going on in Syria is a problem. Openly tackling Mr. Assad, about to start his third decade in one-man power, on such matters is even harder.

But that is no excuse for Mr. Baker to pass up a golden opportunity to assert U.S. principles and values when he is in Damascus. Rather than more laser-guided missiles and "smart bombs," what the United States needs, as its force charts its way across the Arabian desert toward Kuwait City, is a moral compass.

The writer is executive director of Middle East Watch, a New York-based human rights organization. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Latin vs. Teuton

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* The Revolution in Switzerland comes upon us like a "bolt from the blue." Switzerland — that Democratic and perpendicular little Republic — *en révolution*! It seems incredible. But beneath the surface we find a race war. There is a French, a German and an Italian Switzerland. They live under the same government, but the Conservative administration of the Italian Canton of Tessin absolutely refuses to submit to the referendum of the people. A revolt that may culminate in a revolution is precipitated. Who knows this outbreak between the Latin and the Teuton in Switzerland may become contagious in Europe with disastrous consequences.

1915: Austrian Atrocities

NISH — Simultaneously with the German invasion of Belgium, the Austrians crossed the Danube and committed atrocities in Servia. It is evident that the Austro-German General Staff worked together on a plan of "frightfulness." Colonel J. Govaars of the Salvation Army reports that the fields are barren and the people starving, houses have been burnt and churches looted. Men, women and children were taken back to Austria and held as hostages.

1940: Nazis Send Bill

VICHY — The Nazi government has decreed that France must pay 20,000,000 marks daily for the upkeep of the German Army of occupation, it was revealed tonight [Sept. 12]. This figure was disclosed by the French Ministry of Finance, which stated that the "Journal Officiel" would publish tomorrow a law opening a special account to be called "Expenses of Maintaining the Army of Occupation" to cover this charge. The French taxpayer will be paying for the upkeep of the German army.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

Sapped by the Gulf Fever, We Neglect the Old Issues

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If Henry Kissinger were not very much alive he would be rolling over in his grave at President George Bush's decision to let the Soviet Union involve itself in Middle East peace efforts — a possibility that in Cold War days Mr. Kissinger opposed with theological intensity.

With equal fervor, many Americans despise terrorism. They must be thunderstruck to see Secretary of State James Baker off to Damascus for talks with President Hafez Assad, even though the Bush administration holds Syria responsible for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and other notorious acts.

In particular, that sluggish American economy demands President Bush's attention as much as does the Middle East.

These are striking examples of the extent to which Mr. Bush — even if he did maintain his vacation schedule — has placed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and his determination to reverse it, at the top of his administration's priorities.

They may be defensible decisions, with the Cold War over and Mr. Assad sending troops to help defend Saudi Arabia. But is the crisis in the desert the most important problem facing Americans?

Not at all. West Germany and the Soviet Union, for instance, now have agreed on how to share the costs of Soviet troop withdrawals from East Germany; so German reunification actually will take place on Oct. 3.

In the long run, this might be the most important event of 1990, or the coming decade. But it is taking place in a vacuum of public and perhaps official discussion, owing to the Middle East frenzy created by a dedicated administration and a headline-happy press.

Only five weeks ago, the major topics of American political discussion were the nomination of David Souter to the Supreme Court, the $50 billion savings and loan scandal that made Neil Bush a household name, an economy that even an upbeat president called "sluggish," his broken pledge to oppose new taxes, and efforts to deal with the budget deficit.

None of these matters have disappeared or been managed. Though Senate hearings on Judge Souter are at hand, all have taken second place to the idea of the U.S. standing tall in the desert, in opposition to aggression, in defense of oil.

It is not clear which comes first, and both are admittedly important. But so are other problems that existed before Saddam Hussein loosed his tanks — problems that will not be solved by more troops from Egypt or more presidential backslapping in Helsinki.

In keeping to his August vacation schedule, Mr. Bush sought to show that he was not hostage to the Middle East crisis, as President Jimmy Carter was thought to have been when Iran was holding U.S. hostages.

Staying in Maine thus made some sense (though with oil supplies supposedly in danger the president at least could have beached his gas-guzzling speedboat). In fact, Mr. Bush's single-minded attention to the Iraqi problem, however successful his efforts, may have made him as much a hostage to a single issue as Mr. Carter was.

In particular, that sluggish U.S. economy, and the dubious determination of Democrats and Republicans alike to raise taxes anyway, demands Mr. Bush's attention as much as does the Middle East.

An economic collapse at home would make a major military commitment abroad incongruous, if not impossible, even with Saudi money as a backup. And what would distinguish one supposed superpower from another if each tried to maintain a military front on top of an economy sliding into ruin?

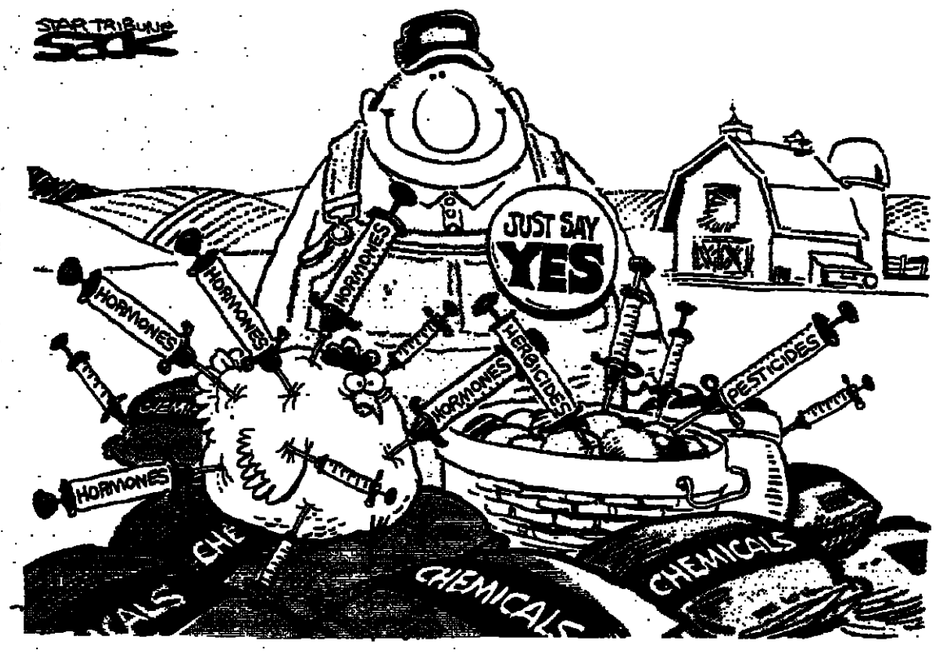
It has largely escaped notice, moreover, in Americans' persistent innocence of even their own history, that Mr. Bush has reverted to the sort of imperial presidential conduct that the Vietnam War should have taught the nation to question.

It is true that he has kept Congress informed about his Middle East policy. But the strategy, decisions and announced goals all have been his, including one that could backfire — to expel Iraq from Kuwait and restore the emirate.

Few dispute that goal. Yet suppose Iraq suddenly withdraws from Kuwait, contradicting Mr. Hussein but apparently bowing to overpowering opposition as well as to Mr. Bush's demands. That would bring about the end of the blockade, the embargo and the anti-Iraq coalition, force Mr. Bush to bring U.S. troops home and leave Iraq unscathed as a military power — perhaps, having defied the United States and the world without real loss; even enhanced as a dominant voice in the Middle East.

Mr. Bush's imperial crisis management might not then seem so impressive. Both Congress and the public might ask some embarrassing questions, such as: Who was the real winner? And who took the United States out on a limb that could be cut off behind it?

The New York Times.



LETTERS

Old Ships That Served Well

Sir Philip Goodhart's article "The 50 Ships That Served the Anglo-American Alliance" *(Opinion, Sept. 4)* stirred memories — one of when, as the young son of a soldier stationed in prewar Manila, I knew well the silhouettes of those "four-stackers" framed against the setting sun behind Manila Bay. Once, I was even invited to dinner and a fantail movie on the Edwards.

The other is of sour remarks by British friends after the war, insisting that the United States had traded tired junk (these were World War I ships) for good bases.

Those ships were not the newest or the best, but the United States also went to war in them. They were the destroyers of the Asiatic fleet, and in 1941 and 1942 they fought their way south through the East Indies and stood with the rest in the hopeless battle of the Java Sea.

My thanks to Sir Philip for the reminder. Those were good ships, tried and not found wanting.

HERMAN ARCHER.
Cairo.

Yearning to Breathe Free

Regarding "Austrian Troops to Halt Immigrants" (World Briefs, Sept. 6):

This item on Austria stopping illegal entry from Eastern Europe passes without comment. Yet less than a year ago Hungary's decision to open this same border was greeted as a symbol of Hungary's commitment to human freedom. A new Iron Curtain is going up, this time erected by Western Europe, to keep out Eastern Europe's tired and poor.

ALAN BERN.
Berlin.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Son, a Brother, a Friend

While visiting New York City with his family, Brian Watkins was knifed to death in a subway station on Sept. 2. Following is a letter from his family, written by his brother, Todd Watkins.

PROVO, Utah — As we sit here thinking over the events of the past weeks, a lot of feelings are running through our minds. We would like to share some of them with you.

The events of Sept. 2 were truly tragic. We lost a son, brother and a good friend. These weeks have been a trying time for our family, but through it all we have been able to rely on the support of good people.

We know that New York City is sometimes depicted as a cold and heartless city, but we have found the opposite to be true.

We would like to thank the people of New York who have called, sent flowers and cards, or have just remembered us in a thought or prayer. We are also very touched by the graffiti memorials and know that Brian would have loved them. All of these things have provided us with strength, and for this we are extremely grateful.

In our family statement to the press we challenged New York City to make sure its public transportation employees are trained and willing to deal with emergencies, and that they are rewarded and disciplined for their actions. We also would like to see the public transportation system made safer for all travelers.

We challenged government officials to get in touch with the people so they can adequately and fairly represent them, and to talk with the police and citizens to find out ways to better prevent crime and protect innocent people. Finally we challenged the citizens of New York to get involved.

We are very appreciative of those who stepped forward and got involved; they took great risks. Without them, some of the suspects would not have been caught and would have been allowed to perpetrate their violent acts upon others. If everyone would take the time to get involved, to report crimes when you see them, the crime rate would go down.

We realize the risk and fear is high, but we have found the New York City police and detectives to be some of the most wonderful people we have met in our lives. They truly care for the innocent people of New York and work hard to see that justice prevails. So we ask that you take time and get involved with them; you will find they do care.

We want you to know that we have no hard feelings toward New York City or New Yorkers. New York has been the site of many pleasant and fun memories for our family. We only hope this experience will make New York City a better place for others to enjoy.

We know that God lives and we believe that when God closes a door, much like Brian's death, he opens a window. It is our hope that Brian did not die for nothing, but that from this some changes can come about that will make this world a better place for all of us to live.

The New York Times.

Warning: These Groceries Are High in Moral Fiber

By Robin Herman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The refrigerator and cupboards were bare. We had just returned to our New Jersey home after living in Paris for three years. The first order of business was a trip to the supermarket. An hour and a half later, my car trunk full of groceries, I felt as though I'd made a trip to the pharmacy, not to a food store.

"High in vitamins A & C."

"No cholesterol."

"Iron rich."

MEANWHILE

"An excellent source of oat bran."

The bold labeling had practically shouted down at me from the shelves.

"Eat Healthy."

"Healthy Choice."

The trend had been incipient three years ago; now it was full-blown. American food companies, acceding to the desires of their fanatically health-conscious customers, had succeeded in reducing food to its nutritive components.

Like astronauts dining on tubes of protein paste, "consumers" are supposed to be satisfied ingesting what will make their corporeal machines run efficiently and the farthest without breakdown.

No longer does taste have anything to do with eating. Campbell's used to entice shoppers to buy soup by saying it was "Mm, mmm good." That kind of advertising slogan is outdated now — even suspect. If a food tastes really good, it must contain something bad for you.

America's puritan heritage has come to the supermarket shelves. Gone are the adjectives "creamy" "buttery" and "delicious." Instead, shoppers are supposed to salivate over the "percentage of U.S. recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of protein, vitamins & minerals."

With the new emphasis on nutritive components, food manufacturers are trying to provide it all, stuffing every RDA into their products. Some breads have more iron than a package of spinach. It's confusing. Maybe Popeye the Sailor should really have been eating English muffins if he wanted to beat up Bluto.

My supermarket in New Jersey didn't even smell like a food store anymore. Almost all of the foods, including the fresh fruits and vegetables, were packaged in cellophane. There was not a food fragrance in the place.

The impact of America's sanitized shopping was more acute for me because I had spent three years browsing daily in the Paris markets, where the strong aromas of cheeses, freshly baked breads and meats on marble-topped butcher's shelves make food shopping a sensory experience. At first, the smells had taken me aback, but eventually I came to regard them as appetizing, spurring the imagination and kindling a desire to cook and eat.

The fruits and vegetables, artistically arranged in colorful rows and pyramids in the many outdoor markets, were irresistible. Shopping for a few apples often meant returning home with a cartload of goodies — bags of pink peaches, a snow-white cauliflower and deep purple eggplant bought on the spur of the moment just because they looked so good. We ate healthy food instinctively, because it looked and smelled good.

In my New Jersey food store, even the fresh produce was labeled with its nutritive content. "Nectarines, 99 cents per pound" announced the sign above some fruit that looked hard as pellets. "An outstanding source of Vitamin A and potassium. Approximately 35 calories per nectarine."

If the fruit only looked better, I would eat it. Who ever salivated over the word "potassium"?

Everywhere I turned, I was hit by admonitions to eat healthy, beware of fat, take care of my heart and intestinal tract.

Turning down the dessert aisle, I was delighted to see an old yummy favorite-Entenmann's cakes. But as I got closer, my delight turned to dismay. Big yellow labels on the boxes of pastry proclaimed: "New! Fat Free. Cholesterol Free With Less Than 100 Calories Per Serving. Now You Can Eat Cake."

Standing in line at a new frozen yogurt shop, I heard the customer in front of me ask if the chocolate yogurt was really sugarless and fat-free. It was, the salesperson assured him. The fellow in back of him laughed, and when it was his turn to order said, "I'll take the sugarless, fat-free, invisible one."

In France, people still eat rich ice cream without guilt. They start the morning with buttery croissants that leave grease marks in the paper bag and a tiny cup of espresso that probably contains more caffeine than two full cups of coffee.

They enjoy their food, use plenty of creamy sauces and love cheese so much that they make a full course of it.

Want to know a secret? The French — and the Japanese — have the lowest rates of heart disease in the industrialized world. Why?

The World Health Organization would love to know and just a few years ago started a 10-year study to find out. The guess is that it has something to do with all the wine the French drink and the great amount of fresh fruit and vegetables they eat. France is not a meat and potatoes country.

In addition, the French eat in moderation — only one large meal per day, with portions we would consider small. Food is savored and enjoyed.

So spare me the labels. Just make the food fresher and present it with care and pride. Then maybe Americans will eat better, out of sheer inspiration.

Robin Herman, a free-lance writer, contributed this lament to The Washington Post.

Like all our flight attendants, Annie Hui of Hong Kong was chosen for her unique Oriental grace and charm. As part of our team, Annie provides in-flight service that is as efficient as Hong Kong itself. Whether they come from Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Korea or Hong Kong, our flight attendants serve one single purpose. They help you arrive in better shape.

CATHAY PACIFIC
Arrive in better shape.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

The Art of Diagnosis: Physicians Find Clues in the Masters

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

WHETHER in life or after death, Vincent van Gogh has never been an artist of moderation. He painted ferociously, drank great quantities of the potent liquor absinthe, went for days without eating, slashed off his left ear lobe and committed suicide at the age of 37.

And since his suicide in 1890, the Dutch painter has been the subject of no less than 152 posthumous medical diagnoses.

Doctors poring over van Gogh's paintings and his extensive correspondence have variously claimed that he suffered temporal lobe epilepsy, a brain tumor, glaucoma, cataracts, manic-depression, schizophrenia, magnesium deficiency and poisoning by digitalis, which once was given as a treatment for epilepsy and can cause yellow vision — thus explaining, some say, van Gogh's penchant for brilliant yellows.

In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers proffered yet another diagnosis: that the painter suffered from Ménière's syndrome, an inner ear disorder that causes vertigo and that they say drove the artist to slice off part of his ear.

Rebutting the theory, doctors at the University of Kansas Medical Center have submitted yet another paper, proposing that van Gogh was the victim of a rare congenital metabolic disorder. The researchers will not name the disease until the report is accepted and published.

"We think we can explain the crises van Gogh went through with a combination of an underlying disease that was exacerbated by his drinking and malnutrition," said Dr. Wilfred N. Arnold, a biochemist at the medical center in Kansas City.

The latest debate over the painter's ailment is just one example of an ongoing exercise that certain aesthetically minded doctors engage in. They call it "Diagnosing the Canvas."

IN one approach, doctors attempt to identify an artist's illness or to chart its progression by considering telltale details in the artist's work, like color choice, perspective and subject matter. That sort of analysis has led doctors to propose that Monet's cataracts and eventual eye surgery deeply influenced the evolution of his water lily series and that Goya's depiction of increasingly paranoid and volatile figures directly reflect his feelings about his worsening deafness.

In the second approach, doctors study distinctive or abnormal subjects shown in works of art and attempt to explain the anomalous figures by making a medical diagnosis.

In an article published in the September issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, where many art-related theories appear, two physicians and an art student discuss the distinctively gnarled hand of the young woman in Corot's painting "Girl With Mandolin," and argue that the musician probably had rheumatoid arthritis, a crippling autoimmune disease.

They further propose that Corot painted the hand in such a twisted manner because he himself had gout, an arthritic condition, and perhaps was obsessed with the symptoms of his disease.

Doctors and art historians alike say that giving a medical spin to art can provide insight into the development of an artist's work or to the prevalence of certain diseases in history. Some rheumatologists, for example, have tried to use art to understand when certain arthritic diseases may first have penetrated the European population on a wide scale, as genes predisposing people to the disease began to spread. They note that rheumatoid arthritis, a genetically linked disease, is not shown in European painting before 1800 and that therefore the illness may have been rare before then.

"It leads us to think about it in new ways, analogous to AIDS as a new pandemic in the West," said Dr. Richard S. Panush, a rheumatologist at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, New Jersey, and a co-author of the new report on Corot.

Biologists have tried to identify clusters of genetic disorders in ancient cultures by examining the artwork. Dr. Victor McKusick, a geneticist at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore and an authority on hereditary disorders, has found many genetic diseases represented with anatomical precision in the art of Central America, Egypt and elsewhere, and he uses the depictions in teaching medical students.

But most art-loving doctors say they engage in diagnosing canvases less for scientific reasons than because it is an irresistible pastime. "We do it out of intellectual curiosity," Dr. Panush said. "It's solving a puzzle, or a detective story." Doctors also say they feel a kinship with artists in that a good diagnostician, like a good artist, observes the tiny, revealing details.

DR. Jacques R. Caldwell of the University of Florida in Gainesville, Dr. Panush's co-author on the Corot paper, said, "It's the very small item that helps you in making a diagnosis — the small spot of skin, the pit in a fingernail, the superficially dilated capillaries in the skin. And when you see artists showing the same little clues in their paintings, you can't help but try to make the diagnosis."

But some experts warn that the temptation to pin a syndrome to an artist the doctor has never met, or to diagnose a painted figure unable to so much as say where it hurts, has led to outlandish and even harmful notions about art and artists.

"People used to seek physicians' opinions when art became increasingly less representational," said Dr. Richard Brilliant, an art historian at Columbia University in New York. "People wanted to explain away modern art by saying the artist must be mentally disturbed, and they solicited physicians to confirm that the artist had a real disability."

Experts are still trying to debunk once and for all an especially famous effort to explain an artist's distinctive style through a pat diagnosis.

In 1913, Parisian doctors suggested that El Greco painted his remarkably elongated figures because he may have had astigmatism. In some types of astigmatism that have been corrected with glasses, objects may appear somewhat elongated in one direction and slightly squashed in the other.

But ophthalmologists and others have repeatedly argued since that the theory on El Greco is nonsense. Dr. James G. Ravin, an ophthalmologist in Toledo, Ohio, who has studied eye diseases of famous artists, points out that, without corrective lenses, astigmatics view the world as a blur.

"There's no evidence that there were lenses that could correct astigmatism in the 16th century," when El Greco lived, Dr. Ravin said. Others note that X-rays of El Greco's paintings show that beneath the painted figures are more naturalistic drawings, indicating that he consciously chose to stretch out his images when he applied paint to lend them an ethereal feel.

Doctors say they are on safer ground when they consider an artist's work together with contemporaneous medical documentation.

Dr. Ravin has extensively studied the progress of Monet's cataracts and has considered how the beclouding growths affected the great French Impressionist's art. He said Monet had been diagnosed with cataracts in 1912, at 72, but that the disorder almost surely began years earlier.

Dr. Ravin said, "You can see the gradual change in his work. There's a general fuzziness and muddiness, and the details became lost. The colors became increasingly yellow-brown in cast, which is the color range that people with cataracts see. They lose their ability to see violet and blue."

MONET described the visual changes in 1918: "Reds appeared muddy to me, pinks insipid, and the intermediate or lower tones escaped me." By 1922, Monet was legally blind. Dr. Ravin said, able to see only light but almost no forms or colors. The artist had cataract surgery in his right eye, at which point his ability to see blue colors returned so sharply that he could not stand the brightness and had to wear glasses with a slight yellow tint.

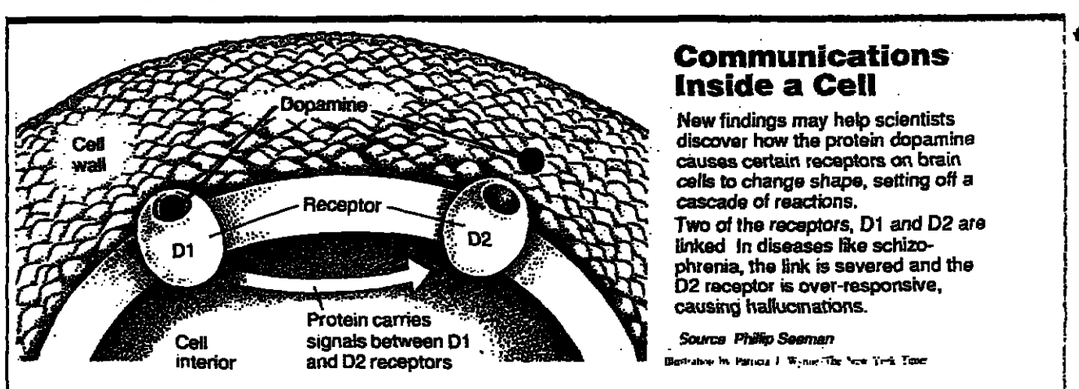
In the last four years of his life, Monet completed his water lily cycle, and some of these paintings glow with soft, lush blues and purples.

Dr. Ravin also believes that Degas's art was affected by an eye disease, which Dr. Ravin thinks was macular degeneration, a gradual loss of vision in the center of the retina.

"He retained peripheral vision, but he didn't have central vision," Dr. Ravin said. The disease began when the artist was about 35, he said, and grew progressively worse over the next 30 years.

"If you look at his early paintings, they're done with precision and they're fairly detailed," Dr. Ravin said. "His later works don't show that at all, and we tend to appreciate him for his looseness of style."

Monet, left, completed the water lily cycle after cataract surgery, a self portrait of van Gogh, top right, and a detail of Corot's "Girl with Mandolin," whose gnarled hand, some experts say, may be a sign of rheumatoid arthritis.



Communications Inside a Cell

New findings may help scientists discover how the protein dopamine causes certain receptors on brain cells to change shape, setting off a cascade of reactions.

Two of the receptors, D1 and D2 are linked. In diseases like schizophrenia, the link is severed and the D2 receptor is over-responsive, causing hallucinations.

Source: Philip Seeman

Illustration by Patricia J. Wynne/The New York Times

Gene Linked to Neurological Disorders

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

MOLECULAR biologists have independently isolated a gene for a brain protein that is thought to play a crucial role in a variety of neurological disorders, including schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and cocaine addiction.

Biologists expect their findings to lead to the development of new drugs to treat these disorders.

The protein, the D1 receptor, protrudes from the surface of cells in the brain. It is configured so that it can latch onto a chemical, dopamine, that transmits signals between nerves of the brain. In many diseases, including schizophrenia and Parkinson's, the receptor or its regulation are thought to go awry.

"I think it's a very important advance," said Dr. Solomon Snyder, director of the department of neuroscience at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Accounts of the isolation of the D1 receptor are published in three reports in the current issue of Nature, a British science journal. The authors are Dr. Allen Dearry and colleagues at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina; Dr. Olivier Civelli and colleagues at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, and Dr. Brian O'Dowd and colleagues at the University of Toronto.

Molecular biologists say now that they have the gene for this protein, they can look for drugs that block the receptor or that mimic dopamine's binding to the receptor. In this way, they hope to find better treatments for a variety of disorders. They also expect to find subtle abnormalities in the gene that may be the cause of some neurological disorders.

In addition, they think that a new discovery of a gene that is a third receptor for dopamine, called D3, will help them understand more completely the side effects and therapeutic properties of a wide range of drugs that affect cells responding to dopamine. This new research will be published this week in Nature.

Until recently, the D1 receptor has been a mystery protein, puzzling to researchers who had trouble figuring out its effects. It seems to act in concert with another receptor, the D2 receptor, that also seizes dopamine.

But the D1 and D2 receptors stimulate opposite biochemical reactions inside the cell. Investigators found that drugs used to treat schizophrenia seem to work by blocking the D2 receptor, and they also had evidence that dopamine itself binds preferentially to the D2 receptor. That left the question of what the D1 receptor was doing in the brain.

Yet it seems clear that the brain, with three to five times more D1 than D2, needs the D1 receptor. "From my point of view, the fact that there is so much D1 means that it is important," said Dr. Civelli.

Within the last year, several research groups have been gleaning hints that the D1 receptor may act to control the D2 receptor and that this control is distorted in patients with schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease, causing an influx of dopamine. Research also suggests that the D1 receptor alone may be the crucial player in cocaine addiction.

Dr. Philip Seeman of the University of Toronto said he found last winter that "the D1 and D2 receptors are linked together" and that they "cross talk." He found in brains of people who had schizophrenia or advanced Huntington's disease, a hereditary disease that leads to psychosis in its late stages, that the link between these two receptors had vanished. "With that link gone, you get D2 in a state of overactivity," Dr. Seeman said.

The D1 receptor is turning out to be crucial in cocaine's effects, he said. "If you can block the D1 receptor, you'll block cocaine."

Dr. Eugene Redmond of the Yale University School of Medicine said he and colleagues had recently found that "there is a good possibility that the D1 receptor is a target for anti-Parkinson's drugs."

A Message from the International Herald Tribune

A SPECIAL EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEE D'ORSAY, PARIS

"An American Newspaper in Paris: James Gordon Bennett & the New York Herald"

examines the origins of the first international newspaper and its colorful, legendary founder.

On October 4, 1887, James Gordon Bennett Jr., the exiled millionaire owner of the New York Herald, launched a European edition of his highly successful New York paper. It was the direct forerunner of today's International Herald Tribune.

The extraordinary spirit of this pioneering venture and the colorful personality of its remarkable patron have been brought to life again in Paris this summer in a special exhibition at the Musée d'Orsay. Curator Jean-Christophe Gourvennec, during a year's patient research, succeeded in assembling a treasure-trove of artifacts, paintings, sculptures, models, manuscripts and photographs contributed by generous lenders from around the world. In addition, original newspaper pages from the archives of the IHT depict events, styles and personalities of the time. A ten-minute video, narrated in English by Walter Cronkite and subtitled in French, provides additional background.

The exhibition, which was inaugurated on July 2 with a reception hosted by the IHT and by Francoise Cachin, Director of the museum, will run through September 30th.

Known for decades as the "Paris Herald" to its English-speaking readers (or simply "le New York" to the Parisian man-in-the-street), Bennett's first venture into international publishing soon found an avid audience. From Paris to St. Petersburg, from Biarritz to Bad Homburg, the Herald became the newspaper of record for the gilded "beau monde" that thronged the luxury hotels and spas of pre-Sarajevo Europe. It chronicled not only the politics and diplomacy but also the comings and goings, the fashions, weddings, balls, race meetings, regattas, coronations and funerals of the confident, ambitious period we remember as the *Belle Epoque*.

The Paris Herald mirrored the many foibles of its imperious owner — but it also reflected his genius and his passionate interest in innovative journalism. His Paris paper brought a host of new practices to European publishing: the linotype, cable transmission, halftone engraving and fast automobile delivery. It was Bennett who sent H.M. Stanley to Africa to find the missionary doctor David Livingstone in 1869. The Herald was the first newspaper to use wireless transmission for news reporting when Bennett dispatched the young Marconi to cover an 1899 transatlantic yacht race. It was also the first newspaper in Europe to carry color comics with Buster Brown and the memorable Little Nemo in Slumberland.

All this is remembered in lively, loving detail at the Musée d'Orsay. But there is another, equally fascinating side to the exhibition: James Gordon Bennett the man — the brilliant eccentric whose interests were by no means confined to newspaper publishing and who exerted an enormous influence on the social and sporting life of his time.

It was Bennett who in 1866 won the first transatlantic yacht race. At 16, he was the youngest member of the New York Yacht Club and throughout his life he was, at his own insistance, known as "The Commodore." In later years, his taste evolved to a more opulent form of boating. His motor yacht Lysistrata (a model of which is in the exhibition) carried a crew of 100 and the amenities included a Turkish bath and stabling for two Alderney cows. The Commodore, after all, liked fresh milk with his breakfast.

Fascinated by all things modern, Bennett also pioneered the sport of motor racing by organizing the famed Gordon Bennett Cup races, precursors of today's Grand Prix events. Bennett also created international competitions for gas balloons and for airplanes. The splendid art nouveau trophies for all three competitions are on display.

A fascinating footnote to these sporting events is the fact that whereas they were universally known as the "Coupes Gordon Bennett," the Commodore forbade the use of his own name in his newspaper, where the events were always referred to as "*Coupes Internationales*". For it is typical of this complicated and contradictory man that his journalistic credo of "*Names, names, names! News, news, news!*" did not extend to his own name. The first time it appeared in the Herald was to announce his death on May 14, 1918.

And in death he leaves us another token of his eccentricity. Reflecting his lifelong fixation with owls, Bennett's tomb in Paris' Passy Cemetery bears no name, no date, no inscription; just a solitary carved owl. Fittingly, too, it is a large brooding bronze owl that once sat atop Bennett's New York Herald building which greets visitors this summer at the entrance to the exhibition at the Musée d'Orsay.

Musée d'Orsay, Paris: "An American Newspaper in Paris" exhibition through September 30th. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Thursday to 9 p.m.), closed Mondays. The catalog, in both French and English, is on sale at the museum bookstore (price 40 francs) and at other French national museums, notably the Louvre. Copies of the catalog can also be obtained by writing to the Promotion Department, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France (price US $10 includes postage and handling).

HEALTH Q&A

Before condemning the proliferation of fast-food chains, what, if any, redeeming nutritional value is there to the food served in these places? What are the risks?

Quantitatively, most nutrition experts would agree, it is important to know what foods are eaten in these chains, how often they are eaten and what else the consumer is eating.

Qualitatively, the issue of fast-food nutrition revolves around several components: calories, fat, salt, protein and vitamins. Because of their high fat and refined-sugar content, these foods tend to be very calorie-dense, from less than 900 calories to 2,000 calories — representing 45 to 100 percent of daily caloric requirements for a young person — in one meal.

Generally high in salt content (1,000 to 2,000 milligrams of sodium chloride), these foods pose special risks to those who are on salt-restricted diets, such as people with high blood pressure. The fat in the food served in many fast-food establishments contributes more 50 percent of the calories consumed. Experts say fat should contribute no more than 30 percent of calories to prevent cholesterol levels and weight from getting out of control.

Fast foods contribute 50 to 100 percent of required protein and 30 to 60 percent of iron and calcium needed by a young adult, but the content of vitamins A, C, B-5, biotin and trace minerals is very low.

□

One frequently finds literary and artistic references (Toulouse-Lautrec, Rimbaud, Baudelaire and so on) to absinthe. What is it and why was it outlawed?

Though use of this toxic drink reached an apogee during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the earliest recorded use of wormwood (the herb that is the source of *terpene thujone* — the toxic oil in absinthe), dates from the second or third century B.C. in Egypt.

The high alcohol content (up to 70 percent, or 140 proof) of absinthe was not the special hazard of the drink. The main function of the alcohol was to keep the toxic thujone oils in solution.

The sale and manufacture of absinthe was reluctantly prohibited in France in 1915, several years after similar actions in Italy, the United States, Switzerland and Belgium.

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France.

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

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ACROSS

1 Bart or Ringo
6 Mountain in Thessaly
10 Choir member
14 Plains home, of old
15 German housewife
16 Make haste
17 Islands off Ireland
18 Mining center of the 1880's
20 Wink
22 Philippine sea
23 Cuban cigar
25 Ladder component
27 Ant's antenna
29 Performed, as a song
33 Word that may stop a truck
34 Scut, e.g.
36 Mark
37 Mus. adaptation
38 Forcible takeover
40 Nothing
41 It has wings and flies
43 Albright of films
44 Indolent
45 Baker's dozen
47 Lombardi and Edwards
48 Realtors' units
50 Thongs attached to javelins
52 Flask for Pericles
54 Thurible's contents
57 Creator of Lake Mead
61 Indo-European
62 Chip in chips
63 "Come Back, Little Sheba" playwright
64 Turgenev novel
65 State of mind
66 N.M. resort
67 Thralls of yore

DOWN

1 Smith of tennis
2 Actress Copley
3 Scenic road past Superstition Mountain
4 Income for landlords
5 Make bank deposits once again
6 Frequently
7 B'way sign
8 Certain missiles
9 Home of Ala.'s Tigers
10 One who brings into harmony
11 Papal name
12 Basking product
13 Mesabi product
19 Ooze
21 French pastry
24 Historic battleship, or this puzzle's theme
26 Famous gorge formed by the Colorado
27 Lucullan treat
28 Third-day creation
30 Jewish month
31 Post young Caesar held
32 Strikes out
35 Brim of a chapeau
38 Colonize
39 Prowl hungrily
42 Furrowed
44 "... expresses himself — too deep for me": Gilbert
46 Sprightly wit
48 "— of fire ..."
51 Quiet actors
53 Skelton's script-writing wife
55 Rice beverage
56 Compass points
57 Radio operator in a shack
58 One of Japan's top golfers
59 Ear: Comb. form
60 Past

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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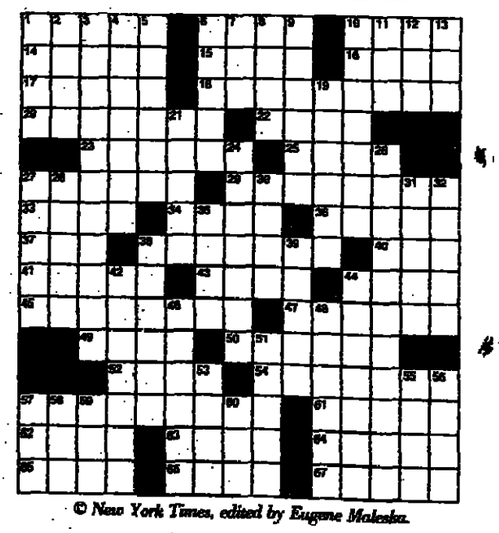

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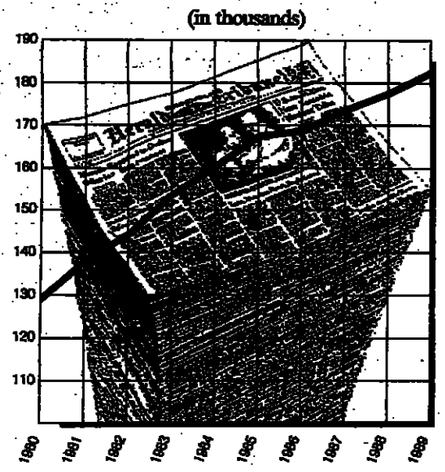
1980/1990
A Decade of Growth for the Global Newspaper

Circulation and advertising growth are the twin barometers of publishing success and, as the charts below eloquently demonstrate, the International Herald Tribune achieved outstanding results on both counts during its tenth decade of existence.

Total Circulation

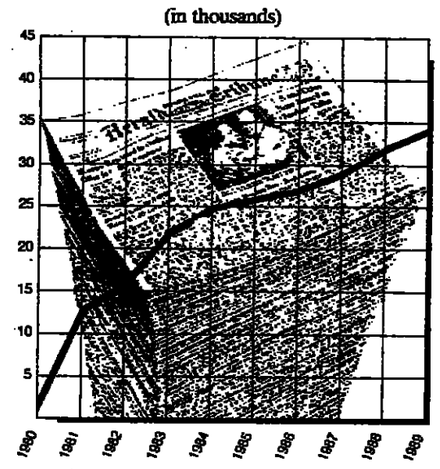
(in thousands)



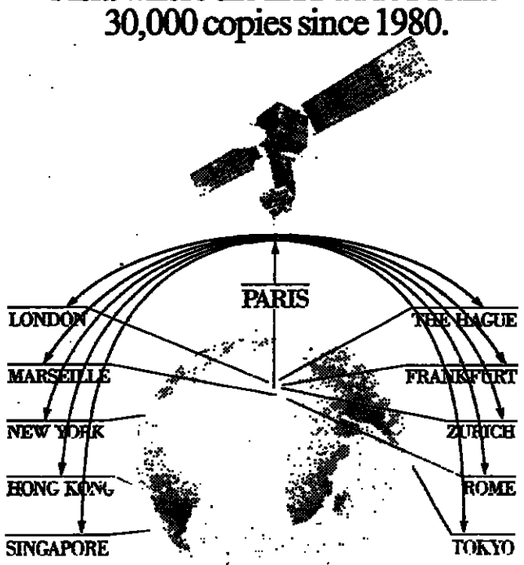
Over the ten-year period, circulation increased by 40% worldwide, stimulated by growing demand for the IHT's brand of objective journalism and by the creation of eight facsimile printing locations.

Asia/Pacific Circulation

(in thousands)

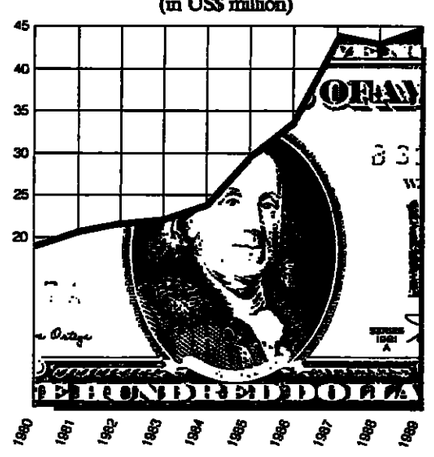


Circulation was especially strong in Asia where the IHT added some 30,000 copies since 1980.



Advertising Revenues

(in US$ million)



Advertising revenues were also up dramatically — by 131% between 1980 and 1989 — as international marketers increasingly recognized the value of the International Herald Tribune's elite audience.

It was also a time of rapid expansion in the operations of the Global Newspaper, starting with the 1980 inauguration of an Asian facsimile edition in Hong Kong, followed by Singapore in 1982. Other facsimile editions were launched in The Hague (1983) and Marseille (1984). A Miami edition was started in 1986 — and transferred to New York in 1988. In 1987, the IHT celebrated its centennial year by adding two more remote printing locations — in Rome and Tokyo. Finally, to close out the decade the paper's eleventh printsite was opened in Frankfurt in September 1989. For advertising information, please contact your nearest IHT office.

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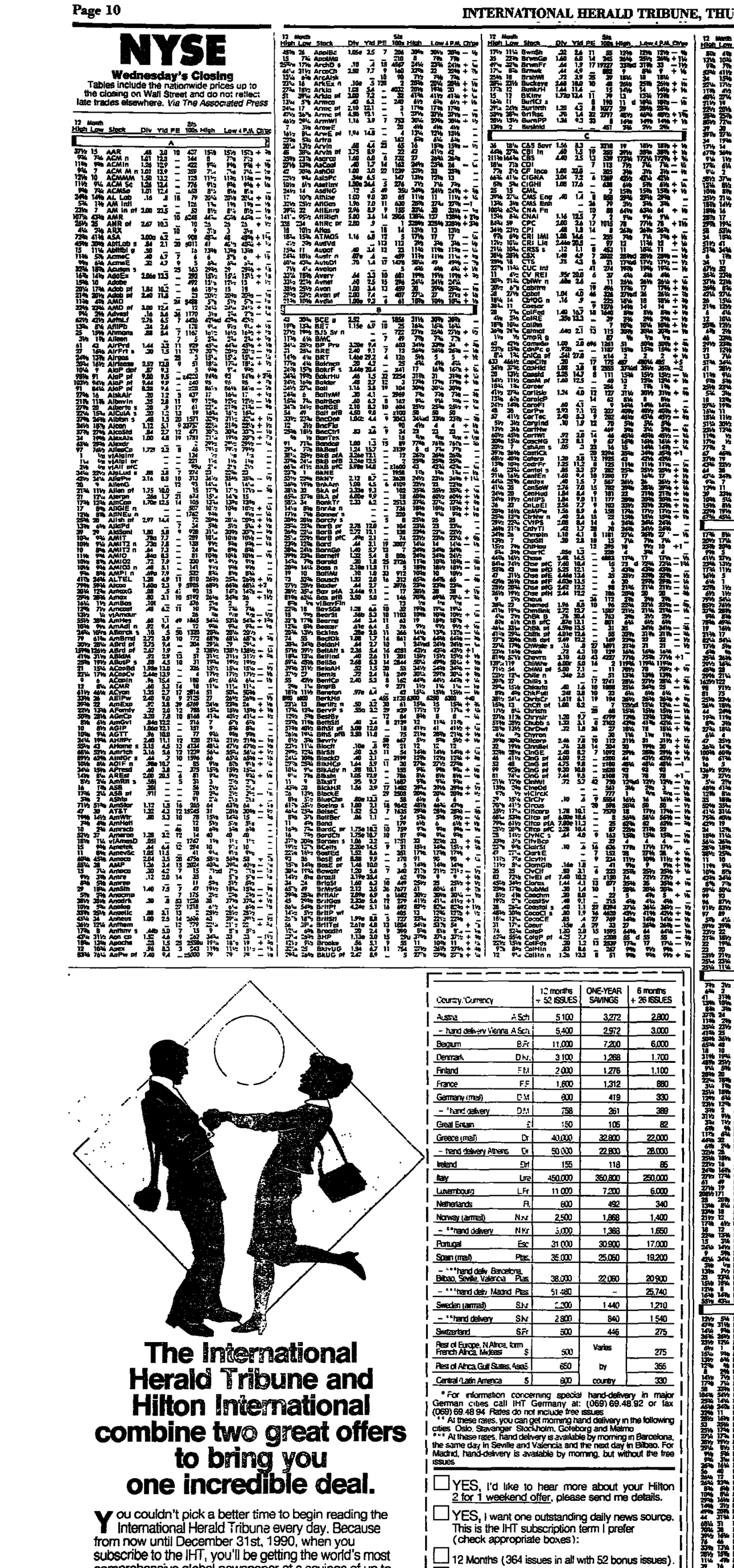
Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



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Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	3100	1,268	1,700
Finland	F.M.	2000	1,276	1,100
France	F.F.	1,600	1,312	880
Germany (mail)	D.M.	600	419	330
– *hand delivery	D.M.	758	361	389
Great Britain	£	150	105	82
Greece (mail)	Dr.	40,000	32,800	22,000
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Ireland	Punt	155	118	85
Italy	Lire	450,000	360,800	250,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11 000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,500	1,868	1,400
– **hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,000	1,368	1,650
Portugal	Esc.	31 000	30,900	17,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	36,000	25,060	19,200
– ***hand deliv. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	38,000	22,060	20,900
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Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,300	1 440	1,210
– **hand delivery	S.Kr.	2 800	840	1 540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	446	275
Rest of Europe, N.Africa, form. French Africa, Mideast	$	500	Varies by country	275
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	650		355
Central/Latin America	$	600		330

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(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

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ToiEd cdPfB

NEW LOWS 85

AetnaLife | AmocoPfIII | BancOne | BkBoston
BeldnHem | BrwneFer | BurlIngCoat | CSX Cp
CTS Corp | CabotCo | CashFlDd | ChesMinh 760
ChrisC prpf | ClnMillCm | CoastPdPf | ColmvGrd n
CompreCre | Croda pr | Cyprus | Cullbro
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DytheCo Am | EchoCo | EmpDist El | FarBkSy
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GenSignal | GaPacif | GlenVdry s | GenCorp
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ImpcCanm | Lockheed | Melorinc | IllBeltRl
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MoreCorp | MorganSt | Nacco | MenaraCop
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SFePacCp | SaraLMerch | Shaklee n | PtmeyB 312
Square D | SbstryPpf | Sunstrnd s | RaisTrst
ThomBelf | UDC Devt | UDomind s | Skyline Co
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ZaleloTell | | | VanKmpLtd.
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NEW HIGHS 2

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NEW LOWS 39

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AmTr-anx un | ArtzLed | BrascanA | Brascan g
ChadelMid | vIEAL 272pf | BstSFren | Harvey Gr
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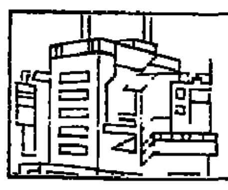

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Helping Japanese Firms Avoid U.S. Culture Shock

By Deborah L. Jacobs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Artise's frequent tip to Japanese managers — "Don't ask a job applicant personal questions" — is often greeted with surprise. Without information on employees' religion, upbringing or home life, Japanese managers ask him, "How are we going to know them and trust them?"

As a vice president of Drake Beam Morin Inc., a New York career-counseling firm, Mr. Artise conducts seminars for Japanese managers about the American workplace, where personal questions are generally taboo.

Along with lawyers, other consultants and corporate officials, he says that clashes in custom, culture and management style have been a growing source of legal embroilments for Japanese companies doing business in the United States.

> 'Even if you manage well, you have a chance of being sued.'

Although litigation on employment issues also plagues their American counterparts, Japanese managers in the United States may be less sensitive to a multiracial society and unfamiliar with the legal constraints on employment practices, lawyers say.

Japanese firms commonly have at least one employment lawsuit pending against them, said Yoshihiro Tsurumi, a professor of international business at Baruch College, City University of New York and a consultant. When a company loses a case, it can expect to pay at least $20 million in damages and litigation costs, he said.

While many cases — among them claims of discrimination based on sex, age and national origin — are legitimate, others stem from cultural misunderstandings or different philosophies about promotion and advancement.

To minimize the risk, Japanese companies have taken a variety of pre-emptive measures, issuing handbooks and videotapes and giving seminars on American employment law. Many are "making a concerted effort to bring in senior-level Americans," said Christine R. Houston, a recruiter with TASA Inc., a New York executive search firm.

But "even if you manage well, you have a chance of being sued," said Jiro Murase, a partner at Marks, Murase & White, a New York law firm with many Japanese clients.

THE LEGAL FOUNDATION for employment lawsuits against Japanese companies is the U.S. Supreme Court's 1982 decision in a case brought by female secretaries who alleged they were discriminated against in promotions at Sumitomo Shoji America Inc. The court held that a wholly owned American subsidiary of a Japanese company is technically an American corporation, and therefore bound by American law.

Under a consent decree that expired in June, Sumitomo was required to help non-Japanese employees achieve positions of responsibility in the company, said Ronald Green, a lawyer at Epstein, Becker & Green, who represents Sumitomo.

As part of that "localization" effort, the company has installed a performance-evaluation system comparable to those used at American companies, said Thomas Stirpay, Sumitomo's vice president for human resources.

Other recent cases include a suit against NEC Electronics Inc. brought by two American executives who alleged that the company had denied them retirement and other benefits.

Thomas McDannold, vice president of administration and a board member, and Edward A. Neubauer, senior vice president of sales and marketing, said that NEC officials induced them to stay at the company and then deprived them of the authority they had been promised. Seeking more than $62 million in damages between them, the managers contended they were the victims of

See SHOCK, Page 13

Farmers Urge EC To Act

U.K. and France Agree on Package

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — British and French farmers' representatives on Wednesday agreed to urge Brussels to adopt a package of emergency measures to prevent tensions over meat imports escalating into a full-scale trade war.

The talks were the first face-to-face negotiations between the British National Farmers' Union and the French farmers federation since French farmers began hijacking foreign meat trucks in June to protest the fall in lamb and beef prices. In one case, they set fire to a truck and burned 219 sheep alive. Most of the attacks have been aimed at British trucks, as most imported French lamb comes from Britain.

"I certainly hope the fact that we are seen talking here together" will defuse the situation, said Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the British union, at a joint news conference with his French counterpart, Raymond Lacombe.

The two announced joint proposals they planned to bring to a meeting of EC farm-union officials in Brussels on Friday.

They called for tighter EC restrictions on beef imports from Eastern Europe, particularly East Germany, larger purchases of surplus beef and more generous community subsidies for bulls bred for meat.

The two union leaders said Eastern Europe was flooding their markets with meat and driving down prices. "West European farmers are paying the bill for German unification," Mr. Lacombe said.

West Germany on Monday took steps that it said should reduce the East German farm surplus and help stabilize meat prices within the EC soon. It plans to sell one billion Deutsche marks ($645 million) of East German agricultural produce to the Soviet Union, where food shortages have emerged.

The British and French officials also demanded faster EC subsidy payments for sheep farmers and a relaxation of penalties levied against surplus producers.

Sir Simon condemned the French attacks on trucks but rejected calls for British counteraction, saying, "We're not actually going to resolve the problems by retaliating one against the other."

Mr. Lacombe said he could not support the commando raids but stopped short of condemning them. "I cannot condemn men and women in distress," he said.

(AFP, Reuters)

Kuwaiti Bank Bounces Back

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — Five weeks after the Iraqis invaded Kuwait, the National Bank of Kuwait is up and running from its transplanted headquarters here, the only one of the occupied emirate's big banks that is back in business.

It has been an exhausting period for Ibrahim S. Dabdoub, but the weary chief executive of Kuwait's largest bank is starting to speak with optimism.

"Now that we are almost out of the woods, we can say that we, the National Bank of Kuwait, survived," the bank's chief general manager said with obvious pride.

While Kuwait's government in exile is based in Saudi Arabia, London has become the headquarters for Kuwait's economy in exile.

The privately owned National Bank of Kuwait is a pillar of that displaced economy and it has moved with remarkable speed to transplant its operations since Iraqi troops and tanks rolled into Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Today, most of the bank's top managers are in London, where the bank is trying to incorporate after managing to smuggle its records out of Kuwait. Some American and European banks have restored credit lines, and about half of the bank's $14 billion in assets is outside Kuwait. Of Kuwait's six largest banks, it is the only one up and running so far.

Oil and finance had been the twin engines of the Kuwaiti economy. So, not surprisingly, executives of the state-owned oil industry have also set up shop here, housed in the offices of Kuwait Petroleum International, which is in charge of Kuwait's extensive refining and marketing operations in Europe.

Sheik Salem Abdulaziz al Sabah, the governor of Kuwait's central bank, is working out of the London headquarters of the state-owned Kuwait Investment Office, which oversees a large portion of Kuwait's estimated $100 billion in foreign investments. Sheik Salem has been holding meetings almost daily with executives of the banks.

Before the invasion, the National Bank of Kuwait seemed to have everything going for it. While Kuwait's five other big banks, which were badly hurt by financial scandals and the collapse of the country's stock market in 1982, still had to depend on government support, the National Bank of Kuwait was self-sufficient.

With a market capitalization of $3.5 billion, it accounted for about 40 percent of the value of companies listed on Kuwait's stock exchange.

Besides being Kuwait's biggest bank, it had the reputation for being the best run and seemed well positioned to take advantage of an expected resurgence of the economies of the Persian Gulf region.

But after the invasion, its future looked anything but certain. Not only were half of its assets in Kuwait, but so were vital records. To make matters worse, the bank — like other financial institutions with Kuwaiti ownership — had to contend with severed lines of credit and a freeze on assets imposed by many governments.

Mr. Dabdoub, a Palestinian who has been with the bank 31 years, recalled the despair that prevailed at a board meeting on the afternoon of Aug. 2, in a room heavy with anxiety about the future of the bank and relatives in Kuwait. "One of our board members actually cried," Mr. Dabdoub said. "The first weeks were a nightmare."

The bank was lucky: Six of the eight people on its board were not in the country when the Iraqis invaded. Of its five senior executives, only one is trapped inside Kuwait.

Unlike the other big Kuwaiti banks, it had branches in Singapore, New York, London, Bahrain and Paris, and two wholly owned subsidiaries in London and Geneva. And the vast majority of countries around the world, including the United States, have either lifted the asset freeze or given the bank enough leeway to function.

Of its foreign assets of about $7 billion, half were loans and half money-market securities. About 40 percent of those assets are in Britain and 20 percent in the United States.

After the invasion, the bank's first priority was to increase liquidity, to make sure it could meet its financial obligations and satisfy customer demands for funds, executives said.

In the first two weeks, the bank sold about $1 billion of high-quality corporate loans and $400

See KUWAIT, Page 13

World Bank And IMF to Ease Impact of Crisis

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank and International Monetary Fund are undertaking "a major effort" to cushion the economic impact of the Gulf crisis on as many as 100 member nations, Alexander Shakow, the bank's director for external affairs, said Wednesday.

The discussions have begun only within the past few days, but are likely to be the principal agenda item for the annual meeting of the Bank and IMF that begins in Washington Sept. 25, as well as for the Group of Seven industrial nations, which will meet here Sept. 22.

This question reportedly was a primary topic at a luncheon meeting Wednesday between the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, and Barber B. Conable Jr., president of the World Bank.

Administration officials, who have been making a highly publicized effort to get major allies to share the costs of containing Saddam Hussein, said that they are eager for help from the Bank and IMF, but do not anticipate that the multilateral institutions can act quickly enough to meet emergency needs this year.

They anticipate, however, that the Bank and Fund will be able to contribute to the total of $7 to $8 billion estimated to be needed for extra economic assistance to poor countries in 1991. This sum is in addition to $3.5 billion that the United States is seeking to collect for these countries this year entirely from bilateral sources, including Saudi Arabia, Germany, Japan and Korea.

Mr. Shakow said that the rise in the price of oil triggered by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and the retaliatory United Nations sanctions against Iraq, had created "severe" problems for most countries, except for the handful of Third World countries that also produce and export crude oil.

"The Bank is eager to play whatever role it can," he said, but warned that as a development institution, its main focus is on financing specific projects. But he indicated that one possibility lies in speeding consideration of loan applications already in process.

U.S. Regains Lead

The United States regained its leadership in world trade last year, with a bigger increase in its exports than any other major industrial country, the IMF's annual report said, the Associated Press reported.

But it may not hold on to the place long against the industrial strength of a united Germany.

In 1989, Americans traded 13.5 percent of all goods bought and sold internationally, except for oil.

Mail on the Milken Case: A Mixed Bag

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Michael Milken, the junk-bond king, may have pleaded guilty to felony in the biggest securities fraud case in Wall Street's history, but he was scrupulously honest when he played Little League baseball 30-odd years ago.

A longtime family friend offered up that nugget of information in one of nearly 200 letters written to U.S. District Judge Kimba Wood in an effort to influence her as she prepares to sentence Mr. Milken next month.

"I remember Michael tagging a runner at second base during an important game, the umpire calling the runner out. Unbeknown to this umpire, Michael had dropped the ball. Without hesitation, he informed the umpire of his mistake, thereby necessitating him to reverse his call," wrote Sherman Margoles, whose daughters attended high school with Mr. Milken.

"Michael's straightforward honesty, at this early age, was a direct result of family teachings coupled with an inborn sense of morality," according to the testimonial of Mr. Margoles, a resident of Mr. Milken's hometown of Encino, California.

Other correspondents were less charitable. "I hope you 'throw the book' at Mr. Milken! I'm sick and tired of white-collar criminals getting a slap on the hands," said a hand-written note signed simply, "Barbara Hoskins, Citizen."

Mr. Milken, who revolutionized U.S. finance by dramatically expanding the market for risky, high-yield junk bonds, faces a possible maximum sentence of 28 years in prison after pleading guilty to six felony counts of securities fraud last spring. Ms. Wood is scheduled to sentence him on Oct. 1, although there may be a hearing first that would delay sentencing.

Nicolas Ascia/IHT

As part of his landmark plea bargain in April, Mr. Milken already has agreed to pay $600 million in penalties — including a $200 million fine and $400 million in restitution to victims of his swindles. As part of the deal, the government agreed to drop more than 90 other counts against the former executive of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

It is normal for outsiders to write to a judge to seek to influence sentencing, but the Milken case has attracted unusually high interest. That is due partly to the media interest in the affair and partly to what apparently was an organized effort among some of Mr. Milken's supporters to generate letters on his behalf.

The overwhelming majority of the correspondence, stuffed in three large folders in a basement records office at the federal courthouse on downtown Manhattan's Foley Square, recommend leniency. In urging a light sentence, writers cite Mr. Milken's philanthropic work and his success in raising money for speculative or minority-owned companies that otherwise might never have got started.

Mr. Milken's backers included some surprises, such as Monty Hall, famed for hosting the television game show "Let's Make a Deal"; Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who was UN ambassador when he met Mr. Milken; and two former professional football players, Rosey Grier and Fran Tarkenton.

More predictably, Mr. Milken drew support from many prominent business leaders, especially those for whom he helped to raise money. There were letters from the chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., Armand Hammer; Steven J. Ross, chairman of Time Warner Inc.; Laurence Tisch, president of CBS; the chairman of Beatrice International Food, Reginald F. Lewis; and Peter A. Magowan, chairman of Safeway.

Mr. Hall, who regularly hosts charitable fund-raising events, said that Mr. Milken is "a man who deeply cares about the society in which he lives."

Mr. Grier, the former football star, said Mr. Milken was "a man who has shown his desire and ability to work to find solutions. One thing I know in my heart; he cares."

Mr. Grier, like many other writers — including Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates and Roman Catholic Archbishop Roger Ma-

See MILKEN, Page 13

Dollar Ends Mostly Firm, Yen Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower against the yen but firmer against most European currencies on Wednesday, reflecting cross trades that favored the Japanese currency.

Japanese investors bought yen and sold European currencies to unwind previous trades in time for book squaring before their financial half-year ends on Sept. 30.

"Investors had been buying other currencies and selling the yen to make up for losses in the Japanese stock market," said Kaoru Ito, a trader at Nippon Credit Bank. "Now they are reversing those trades before the fiscal first-half ends."

The U.S. currency sank to 138.15 yen from 139.95 at Tuesday's close.

But against European currencies, the dollar, a frequent intermediary in deals in other units, rose on the yen updraft. Players also bought dollars to take a profit after heavy selling in Asian and European markets.

Analysts predicted, though, that the dollar would skid as soon as the Federal Reserve Board steered short-term interest rates lower —

See DOLLAR, Page 12

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 12

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.785	3.3275	1.1271	0.3365	0.1511 *	—	5.41 *	1.3553	1.285 *	1.538	1.772 *
Brussels	32.58	60.60	20.563	6.139	2.7574 *	18.249	—	24.6645	0.2302	28.67	32.407 *
Frankfurt	1.5802	2.951	—	0.2986	0.1341 *	0.8874	4.861 *	1.1999	1.140 *	1.365	1.591 *
London (a)	1.867	—	2.9503	9.9138	2,209.50	3.3302	60.82	2.4465	256.995	2.1720	185.44
Madrid	99.765	185.412	62.929	18.774	8.437 *	55.803	3.0004	75.471	72.37 *	85.30	—
Milan	1,182.90	2,205.55	748.80	222.79	—	661.88	36.28	885.60	8.583	1,017.25	11.867
New York (b)	—	1.8585 a	1.592	5.3315	1,188.80	1.7915	32.785	1.329	138.15	1.1608	100.15
Paris	5.3065	9.97	3.349	—	0.449 *	2.9716	0.1629	4.0095	3.8402 *	4.5675	5.326 *
Tokyo	138.28	258.32	87.63	26.17	0.1176	77.37	4.246	104.94	—	120.70	1.3966
Toronto	1.1619	2.1669	0.7303	0.2181	0.979 *	0.648	3.565 *	0.8746	0.8427 *	—	1.166 *
Zurich	1.3285	2.461	0.8332	0.2486	0.1115 *	0.739	4.0528 *	—	0.9576 *	1.1336	1.228 *
1 ECU	1.3971	0.6975	2.0616	6.9043	1,538.17	2.3237	42.3001	1.7168	179.553	1.5987	129.429
1 SDR	1.3852	0.7447	2.1971	7.2500	1,639.20	2.4725	45.1302	1.8291	192.013	1.5976	138.186

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5798.3	Greek drac.	156.25	Mex. peso	2887.00	S. Afr. rand	2.576
Austral. $	1.2255	Hong Kong $	7.7672	N. Zealand $	1.6168	Soviet ruble*	0.5692
Austr. schill.	11.08	Indian rupee	17.794	Norw. krone	6.115	Swed. krona	5.8015
Brazil cruz.	85.81	Indo. rupiah	1850.00	Phil. peso	24.70	Taiwan $	26.90
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5889	Port. escudo	139.70	Thai baht	25.50
Danish krone	6.115	Israeli shek.	1.95	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2463.12
Egypt. pound	2.7304	Kuwaiti dinar	n.q.	Sing. $	1.768	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.713	Malay. ringg.	2.6925	S. Kor. won	715.20	Venez. boliv.	48.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8546	1.8445	1.8369	Canadian dollar	1.1686	1.1734	1.1771
Japanese yen	138.02	138.05	138.00	Swiss franc	1.3179	1.3175	1.3171
Deutsche mark	1.5843	1.5838	1.5831				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 12

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8-8 1/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	8-8 1/8	14 15/16-15	9 9/16-9 11/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	8 3/4
2 months	8-8 1/8	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 1/8-8 1/4	14 15/16-15	9 15/16-10 1/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	9 5/8-9 3/4	9
3 months	8-8 1/8	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	14 7/8-15	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	9 1/16
6 months	8-8 1/8	8 3/8-8 1/2	8 1/2-8 5/8	14 1/4-14 3/8	10 1/4-10 3/8	8 1/4-8 3/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	9 3/16
1 year	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 7/8-9	8 1/2-8 5/8	14 1/8-14 1/2	10 1/2-10 5/8	8 1/2-8 5/8	10 3/8-10 1/2	9 5/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Sept. 12

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	7 15/16	7 15/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.50	7.50
3-month Treasury bills	7.38	7.39
6-month Treasury bills	7.31	7.34
1-year Treasury bills	7.23	7.25
30-year Treasury bond	8.95	8.94
3-month CD's	7.85	7.85
6-month CD's	7.85	7.85
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 9/16	7 21/32
1-month interbank	8 5/16	8 5/16
3-month interbank	8 5/16	8 3/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.85	8.85
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.45	8.45
6-month interbank	8.75	8.75
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15.00	14 15/16
3-month interbank	14 15/16	14 15/16
6-month interbank	14 7/8	14 7/8
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Call money	9 13/16	9 7/8
1-month interbank	9 13/16	9 7/8
3-month interbank	10 1/8	10 3/16
6-month interbank	10 5/16	10 3/8

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 12

1 month	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
2 months	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
3 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/4
6 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
1 year	8 3/8 - 8 1/2

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 12

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.57
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.842
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 12

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	382.55	380.55	+ 0.80
Luxembourg	380.50	—	+ 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	380.78	381.57	+ 2.52
Zurich	380.45	381.65	+ 1.80
London	380.45	382.05	— 4.20
New York	—	382.75	+ 1.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

TI Reported To Seek Rise In Royalties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Texas Instruments Inc. has demanded a substantial rise in royalty payments by Japanese computer-chip makers starting next year, the leading economic journal Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Wednesday.

The daily said the company is seeking royalty payments of 10 percent of the value of dynamic random-access memories produced by Japanese electronics companies, more than three times the current average royalty of 3 percent.

Describing TI's demand as "exorbitantly high," the Tokyo financial daily said that if the Japanese producers pay as requested, the fees will likely total about 100 billion yen ($714.5 million).

Eight Japanese chip makers and one South Korean maker agreed to pay a total of about $300 million under a compromise agreement with TI last year over alleged violation of the patent of Jack Kilby, who invented the semiconductor for TI. Those agreements expire at the end of this year.

Industry analysts said TI is unlikely to get royalties of anything near 10 percent because Japanese firms also have patents needed by TI, and will be able to use them to bargain in royalty negotiations.

"In the end, it depends on the strength of each company's patents, and we have many that TI uses," said a spokesman for NEC Corp., Japan's biggest chip maker.

"The 10 percent figure is just initial posturing by TI," said Tom Murtha, an analyst at Baring Securities. "The Kilby patent whetted their appetite and now they're after more."

Industry analysts said fees at lower rates would still be substantial. "I think the numbers in the Japanese article are grossly overstated, but even if you discounted them by 70 percent it would lead to bullish conclusions," said Richard Whittington of Kidder Peabody.

The Tokyo subsidiary of TI declined to confirm the 10 percent request but did say that it was negotiating renewal of cross-licensing agreements.

TI has said it believes it has the opportunity to earn a significant continuing stream of royalty revenue from its intellectual property.

(UPI, AFP, Reuters)

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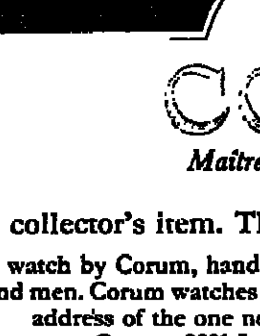

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2917

MARKET DIARY

Budget Optimism Sends Dow Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed higher Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange as optimism about a plan to cut the U.S. budget deficit and a bout of bargain hunting boosted prices late in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 2.97 points Tuesday, gained 13.12 to 2,625.74.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.70 to 177.09 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.50 to 322.54. The price of an average share added 12 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by about 4-3. Big Board volume totaled 129.8 million shares, up from 113.2 million.

Analysts said some bargain hunting late in the session and optimism about a U.S. deficit-cutting plan led the market out of its day-long weakness.

"We've exhausted the sellers and are getting some bargain hunting and nibbling by people who are getting tired of waiting for cheaper prices," said Michael Metz, analyst at Oppenheimer & Co.

Mr. Metz also said there seems to be some "nascent optimism" about movement toward a plan to cut the budget deficit. "Some feeling this may really happen is creeping into market psychology," he said.

White House and congressional budget negotiators, meeting for a sixth day Wednesday at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, are considering a possible new tax on luxury items such as expensive cars, private boats and airplanes, furs, jewelry and electronic equipment.

In trading, Alcan Aluminum was the most active issue, up ⅛ to 22⅛.

Tandem Computers followed, up ⅛ to 11⅝. It sank Tuesday after warning late Monday that its growth rate might not meet Wall Street's expectations. It also said it would take steps to cut costs to hold on to profit margins.

Corroon & Black was third, surging 6¾ to 37⅝ after receiving a cash merger offer from another insurer. Aon Corp., which lost 1½ to 33.

■ European Shares Fall

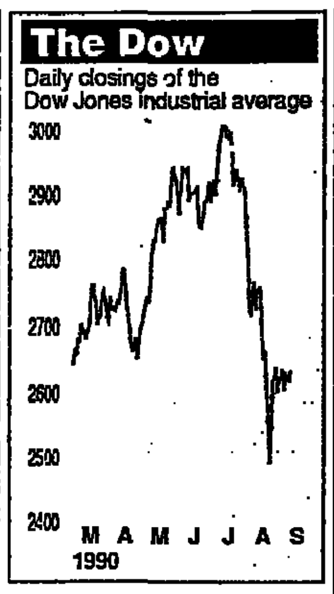
Iran's call for a holy war against U.S. forces in the Gulf unsettled financial markets in Europe on Wednesday, news agencies reported from London.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed two points lower at 2,142.3, after having been 23.5 points up in morning trading.

In Paris, the CAC-40 index, which had been as much as 2 percent higher during the day, ended 0.35 percent lower.

(Reuters, AFP)

Via Associated Press Sept. 12



N.Y. Stocks

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2621.53	2639.11	2592.33	2625.74	+ 13.12
Trans	910.49	918.27	898.11	908.45	− 0.93
Util	200.83	202.40	199.51	201.71	+ 1.45
Comp	911.44	918.11	901.35	912.41	+ 2.44

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	382.10	378.43	381.96	+ 1.73
Transp.	230.87	227.94	229.24	− 1.07
Utilities	129.87	128.52	129.87	+ 1.22
Finance	23.72	23.43	23.64	Unch.
SP 500	322.55	319.60	322.54	+ 1.50
SP 100	307.53	304.32	307.12	+ 1.23

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	177.09	175.79	177.09	+0.70
Industrials	222.16	220.72	222.16	+0.96
Transp.	140.27	139.18	139.96	−0.50
Utilities	83.32	82.49	83.22	+0.43
Finance	123.43	122.84	123.43	+0.09

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	380.32	+ 0.83	382.44	411.45
Industrials	406.45	+ 1.66	409.26	441.93
Finance	379.33	− 0.91	381.40	400.38
Insurance	442.46	− 2.30	447.56	472.88
Utilities	513.31	+ 2.12	510.98	567.57
Banks	280.51	− 1.62	298.82	298.85
Transp.	417.38	+ 0.42	408.84	447.27

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
323.55	322.06	323.19	+ 0.18

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.49	− 0.02
10 Utilities	90.53	− 0.06
10 Industrials	88.46	+ 0.02

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	129,890,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	134,363,710
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,260,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,860,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	98,467,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	100,067,000
NYSE volume up	68,647,790
NYSE volume down	45,072,570
Amex volume up	3,488,400
Amex volume down	4,042,880
NASDAQ volume up	36,280,444
NASDAQ volume down	34,989,200

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 11	379,517	482,229	76,904
Sept. 10	371,325	535,385	54,488
Sept. 7	344,405	417,462	30,909
Sept. 6	355,814	490,249	117,845
Sept. 5	323,409	429,823	70,388

*Included in the sales figures

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcan	33757	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
CorBlk	30008	38¼	36⅞	37⅝	+6¾
Tandem	19414	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
BrwnFr	19202	33⅜	31⅞	33	−1½
SFePCp	18780	15⅛	14½	14⅝	− ½
GHSrUt	17056	11½	9⅞	10	−1½
AT&T	15250	31	30⅝	30¾	− ⅛
PepsiC s	14346	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
WalMt s	14116	26⅞	26¼	26½	− ¼
ToyRU s	13431	23⅛	22½	22⅝	− ⅜
Exxon	12973	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝	+ ⅝
MNC s	12727	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Waste s	12582	35⅞	34⅞	35½	− ¼
PrimeM	12130	2¼	1⅞	2	− ¼
Texinst	12058	30⅝	28½	28⅞	− ⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hilhav n	4527	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
RhnP rt	4295	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
SNk f93wt	3528	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅞
ENSCO	3052	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Dk Nk wt	3034	17¼	17	17	− ⅜
BAT In	2873	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
SNk f93wt	2468	17¼	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
FruitL	2301	10⅝	10½	10½	− ¼
PW Nk pwt	2294	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
A-aff2 sc	1973	6⅝	6	6¼	− ⅜
Amdhl	1386	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
NY Tim	1332	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
Hasbro	1273	14½	13¾	13⅞	− ½
A-aff2	1188	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	− ¼
Elan	1167	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅜

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	777	609
Declined	640	835
Unchanged	538	513
Total Issues	1955	1957
New Highs	9	6
New Lows	85	87

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	241	220
Declined	260	261
Unchanged	254	265
Total Issues	755	746
New Highs	2	2
New Lows	30	30

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	890	754
Declined	809	989
Unchanged	2,560	2,516
Total Issues	4,259	4,259

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 12

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
270	—	40⅝	—	—	⅛	2	3⅝	5⅛
275	—	—	—	—	⅛	2½	4⅜	—
280	26½	—	—	—	⅛	3⅝	5⅛	7¼
285	21¾	—	—	—	⅛	3⅞	6½	—
290	16	22	—	—	⅛	4⅝	7½	10½
295	13½	18	—	—	1⅛	5⅞	9	—
300	9¼	14½	17½	20¾	2⅛	6⅝	10	13
305	5¼	11¼	13½	—	3⅞	8⅛	11⅝	—
310	2⅝	8⅝	11	15	5⅝	10⅛	13⅞	17⅜
315	1⅛	5⅞	8⅝	—	9⅝	12⅜	16⅞	—
320	⅝	3⅞	6⅝	9½	12⅝	16⅜	19⅜	22
325	⅛	2⅞	4⅞	—	18¼	22⅝	—	—
330	1/16	1⅜	3⅜	5⅜	23	24⅜	—	—
335	1/16	⅞	1⅞	—	30	28⅝	—	—
340	⅛	⅝	1⅛	2⅝	34½	35⅝	—	—
345	—	⅜	⅝	—	40	40½	—	—
350	—	⅛	½	1⅛	43	45	—	—
355	—	1/16	—	—	—	—	—	—
360	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 99,995 ; total open int. 556,455
Puts: total vol. 93,481 ; total open int. 498,408
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

Sept. 12

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	70	r	s	12	r	s	r
81.95	78	r	r	r	r	r	0.57
81.95	79	r	r	r	r	0.23	0.90
81.95	80	2.02	2.17	r	r	0.46	r
81.95	81	r	r	r	r	0.80	r
81.95	82	r	0.90	r	r	r	r
81.95	83	r	0.52	r	r	r	
500,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
81.95	80	r	r	r	r	0.43	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	180	r	6.75	r	0.01	1.10	3.12
186.26	182½	r	r	r	r	1.71	4.20
186.26	185	r	3.20	r	0.50	2.65	5.52
186.26	187½	0.50	1.95	3.25	r	r	r
186.26	190	0.10	1.30	2.30	r	r	r
186.26	192½	r	0.80	r	r	r	r
186.26	195	r	0.44	r	r	10.6	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	84	r	r	r	r	r	0.68
86.03	84½	r	r	r	r	r	0.79
86.03	85	r	r	1.30	0.03	0.47	r
86.03	85½	r	0.92	r	0.11	r	r
86.03	86	0.25	0.56	r	r	0.95	1.70
86.03	87	r	r	r	r	1.57	r
86.03	87½	r	r	r	1.58	r	r
86.03	88	r	r	r	r	2.40	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
CDollar	83	r	r	r	r	r	0.33
86.03	85	r	1.06	r	r	0.48	r
86.03	86	0.25	0.52	r	r	0.88	r
86.03	87	r	0.24	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	56	7.02	r	r	r	r	r
62.86	58	4.97	r	r	r	r	r
62.86	60	r	r	r	r	r	0.46
62.86	61	2.09	r	r	r	r	0.70
62.86	62	r	r	1.98	0.04	0.46	r
62.86	62½	0.71	s	s	0.11	s	
62.86	63	0.37	0.88	1.52	0.30	0.95	1.45
62.86	63½	0.16	s	s	0.56	s	
62.86	64	0.06	0.50	1.02	1.10	r	2.01
62.86	65	r	r	0.70	r	r	r
62.86	65½	r	0.14	s	2.28	r	
62.86	66	r	r	0.50	r	r	r
62.86	68	r	0.03	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
62.86	63	r	r	r	r	0.85	r
62.86	64	r	r	1.08	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	64	8.65	r	r	r	r	r
72.50	66	r	r	6.66	r	r	r
72.50	67	5.42	r	r	r	r	0.18
72.50	68	4.60	4.44	4.81	r	r	0.27
72.50	69	3.60	r	3.80	r	0.12	r
72.50	70	2.39	2.81	3.03	r	0.23	0.65
72.50	70½	r	s	s	0.02	s	
72.50	71	1.60	2.01	2.25	0.04	0.44	0.97
72.50	71½	r	s	s	0.09	s	
72.50	72	0.74	1.40	1.91	0.17	0.76	1.35
72.50	72½	0.44	1.10	s	0.37	r	
72.50	73	0.25	0.75	1.42	r	1.39	1.90
72.50	74	0.07	0.54	1.00	r	r	r
72.50	75	r	0.30	0.66	r	r	r
72.50	76	r	0.17	r	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	75	r	r	r	0.16	r	r
75.27	76	0.22	1.06	1.80	0.91	r	r
75.27	77	r	0.66	r	r	1.90	r
75.27	78	r	r	1.05	r	r	r
75.27	79	r	r	0.78	r	r	r
75.27	80	r	0.14	r	r	r	
62,500 ECUs-cents per unit.							
ECU	118	12.22	r	r	r	r	r
129.62	120	10.22	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 14,489 Call open int. 394,085
Total put vol. 25,427 Put open int. 476,621
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.81	0.81
Coffee, lb	0.87	0.87
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.402	1.402
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.81	4.775
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	105.00
Tin, lb	3.7751	3.7606
Zinc, lb	0.774	0.774

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European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	253.20	253.40	260.00	251.20	260.00	260.20
Dec	247.00	247.20	257.00	247.00	250.20	251.00
Mar	237.00	238.00	244.00	236.40	243.80	244.00
May	238.40	238.80	244.20	238.00	243.40	244.00
Aug	239.60	240.20	N.T.	N.T.	245.20	247.00
Oct	228.00	240.40	241.00	241.00	245.00	247.00
Dec	230.00	248.00	245.00	245.00	230.00	247.00
Volume: 2,873 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	715	720	712	695	705	715
Dec	750	752	754	732	741	742
Mar	783	784	787	767	774	776
May	805	807	808	772	796	797
Jul	827	829	828	811	816	817
Sep	847	849	N.T.	N.T.	834	836
Dec	870	872	859	859	840	861
Volume: 2,905 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	586	588	606	586	598	599
Nov	607	608	630	607	619	620
Jan	623	624	645	622	635	636
Mar	626	627	646	623	635	636
May	640	641	656	639	651	652
Jul	653	656	668	667	666	668
Sep	663	669	N.T.	N.T.	649	675
Volume: 3,228 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	Exp.	Exp.	262.00	249.25	265.50	256.00
Oct	254.75	255.00	258.00	251.50	258.00	258.25
Nov	255.00	—	258.00	251.00	258.25	258.75
Dec	254.50	254.75	256.50	251.50	258.00	258.25
Jan	249.50	251.00	248.00	244.00	252.25	253.00
Feb	240.00	—	240.00	237.00	242.25	243.00
Mar	230.50	240.00	230.00	230.00	233.00	240.00
Apl	—	—	219.00	215.00	—	—
May	215.00	217.00	215.00	215.00	222.00	225.00
Volume: 12,262 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,690	1,665	1,655	1,669	−49
Dec	1,660	1,630	1,625	1,637	−33
Mar	1,667	1,640	1,637	1,650	−34
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,660	−40
Aug	1,696	N.T.	1,680	1,700	−34
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,665	−38

Est. vol.: 6,055 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,595 lots. Open interest: 16,179.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2074.00	2076.00	2057.00	2062.00
Forward	2001.00	2002.00	1992.00	1993.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1795.00	1797.00	1735.00	1740.00
Forward	1603.00	1604.00	1609.00	1610.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	454.00	456.00	453.00	455.00
Forward	452.00	454.00	459.00	460.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	11600.00	11650.00	11525.00	11575.00
Forward	11200.00	11250.00	11200.00	11225.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5800.00	5810.00	5800.00	5810.00
Forward	5920.00	5925.00	5915.00	5920.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1605.00	1610.00	1625.00	1630.00
Forward	1506.00	1508.00	1523.00	1525.00

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Bank of Granite	Q	.10	10-31	10-19
Consol Natural Gas	Q	.46	11-15	10-15
Consol Products	Q	.05	10-1	9-21
MNC Fincl	Q	.29	9-28	9-21
Masco Corp	Q	.14	11-12	10-19
Mercantile Bkshrs	Q	.20	9-30	9-21
Portland Gen Corp	Q	.30	10-15	9-25
Pulitzer Publishing	Q	.12½	11-1	10-9
Rowe Furniture	Q	.04	10-15	9-26
United Cos Fincl	Q	.15	10-9	9-25

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual

Source: UPI.

DOLLAR: *Firmer as Yen Gains*

(Continued from first finance page)

which it is seen as being obliged to do in light of the worsening U.S. economic plight.

The dollar ended at 1.5920 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5857 DM at Tuesday's close. It also rose to 1.3290 Swiss francs from 1.3242 francs, and to 5.3315 French francs from 5.3100 francs.

Foreign Exchange

The pound ended little changed at $1.8585, compared with $1.8580.

"The only thing that is keeping the dollar at current levels is the situation overseas," said Carl Amendola, assistant vice president of Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel Bank.

The dollar fell sharply in earlier Asian and European trading, where it closed at 138.30 yen. Some of the dollar's losses in Asia were attributed to comments by Federal Reserve Board Governor Martha Seger late Tuesday that she favored an easing of both short- and long-term U.S. interest rates.

Mr. Amendola said the market would be looking at U.S. producer-price data due out on Friday for clues as to what the Fed might do. He said that if the number comes in below 1.0 percent, it could encourage the view the Fed might ease credit.

Data on U.S. consumer prices is due for release Tuesday. Both numbers would give a first indication of the inflationary impact of higher oil prices.

In London trading, the dollar fell sharply, partly on speculation that U.S. monetary policy could be eased soon.

The dollar closed two yen lower, at 137.65, down from 139.85 at Tuesday's close. It was the dollar's weakest close against the yen in London since it finished at 136.95 on Aug. 3, 1989.

The dollar finished fractionally weaker against the mark, at 1.5850 DM, down from 1.5900 DM. The pound rose to $1.8638 from $1.8470.

Although weaker on the day, the dollar enjoyed a slight upturn during the afternoon after Iran strongly criticized the U.S.

The dollar eased slightly to 1.3190 Swiss francs from an opening 1.3195, but was well below Tuesday's 1.3275. It moved to 5.3033 French francs from 5.3235.

Traders said concern over the cost of German unification and the adverse effect of higher oil prices on East European economies was continuing to weigh on the mark.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Maxwell to Sell Businesses

The Associated Press

LONDON — Maxwell Communication Corp. plans to sell some nonstrategic businesses, Chairman Robert Maxwell said Wednesday.

"Negotiations are well advanced in a number of transactions which we expect to complete very shortly," Mr. Maxwell told shareholders at the company's annual meeting. He declined to give details.

Maxwell Communication's holdings include the U.S. publisher Macmillan Inc. and the U.S.-based Official Airlines Guide.

Mr. Maxwell said the London-based communications and publishing giant intends to repay some $400 million in bank debt by Oct. 23.

"We do not enjoy being a highly-leveraged business," Mr. Maxwell said.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Banks' FDIC Fees Expected to Rise

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Federal regulators will have to raise banks' premiums if the government hopes to boost the deposit insurance fund to desired levels by 1995, the director of the Congressional Budget Office said Wednesday.

Federal law requires that the fund have reserves of at least $1.25 per $100 of insured deposits.

"We estimate that the fund would require a balance of $30 billion by the end of fiscal year 1995 to meet this target," Robert Reischauer said in testimony to the Senate Banking Committee, "but that it cannot be attained in the next few years without further increases in bank assessment rates."

Oryx Stock Falls After Share Deal

DALLAS (Reuters) — Shares in Oryx Energy Co. eased 87.5 cents to $52.75 on Wednesday following the company's announcement Tuesday that it had repurchased 18 million of its shares for $968 million.

The shares were purchased from Glenmede Trust Co., which acts as trustee for the charitable trusts established by the wealthy Pew family of Philadelphia.

The share buyback was arranged because Oryx's strategy of investing heavily to acquire and develop energy reserves clashed with the Pew trusts' need for higher dividend payments, said Robert P. Hauptfuhrer, Oryx's chairman and chief executive.

Swiss Bank Drops Philadelphia Deal

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Swiss Bank Corp. said Wednesday it was withdrawing its offer to guarantee $50 million in temporary loan notes for the financially strapped city of Philadelphia.

The bank said Monday it would guarantee the notes if certain conditions were met.

On Wednesday, the bank said the guarantee "was subject to certain conditions and, upon completion of the bank's review, it has determined that these conditions have not been satisfied. Accordingly, it has decided not to proceed."

AMR Sees Poor Results for 2d Half

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Robert Crandall, chairman of AMR Corp., said Wednesday that the company's second-half results are likely to be poor despite cost-cutting efforts but said the parent of American Airlines will be profitable for full-year 1990.

Mr. Crandall, speaking to airline analysts, also said that the company is reconsidering and may reduce its long-term capital spending plan. AMR currently plans about $21 billion in capital spending over the next five years.

Mr. Crandall also said that U.S. domestic traffic is weak and likely to weaken further as fare increases take effect.

ARCO to Pay Alaska $287 Million

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Atlantic Richfield Co. said Wednesday it had agreed to pay the state of Alaska $287 million to resolve royalty payments to the state for North Slope crude oil production.

ARCO said the settlement, which resolves all major claims raised by the state since it filed a 1977 lawsuit against all North Slope oil producers, will result in a third-quarter charge of about $25 million.

For the Record

General Motors Corp. said its engine division will enter the engine-remanufacturing business. GM said the venture, the first of its kind for the company, will remake engines which will then be sold through the GM Service Parts Operations. *(Reuters)*

Boeing Co. remains confident it will sign an initial customer for its new 777 jet transport by the end of the year, but still has no definite agreements on the proposed launch. "There's a good possibility we'll have a launch customer by the end of the year, but I can't say exactly when," a spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 12

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Bank	34.20	34.10
ACF Holding	34.30	34.30
Aegon	118.50	118.70
Ahold	130	131
Akzo	97.70	97.50
AMEV	51.30	51.20
A'Dam Rubber	4.40	4.40
Amro Bank	N.Q.	—
Bols	184	182
Buhrmann Tett	59.60	60
BVG		
Center Parcs	71.20	69.50
CSM	82.60	82.40
DAF	25.10	25.30
DSM	97.10	97.60
Elsevier	82.70	83
Fokker	42.10	41.80
Gist-Brocades	26.60	26.60
Heineken	124.30	123.50
Hoogovens	60.70	60.70
Hunter Douglas	67.30	66.80
IHC Caland	57	56.50
Inter Mueller	74	69.80
KLM	25.20	25.10
KNP	43.80	43.90
Nat Neder	58.80	59.20
Nedlloyd	53.50	53.70
NMB Postbank	41.50	42
Oce Grinten	44.20	43.80
Pakhoed	200.80	208.50
Philips	24.70	24.90
Robeco	89.90	90.10
Rodamco	74.20	74.30
Rolinco	87.60	87.10
Rorento	59.20	59.20
Royal Dutch	147	146.60
Unilever	144.80	144.80
Van Ommeren	43.80	43.20
VMF Stork	52.50	52
VNU	81.70	82
Wessanen	61.20	63.60
Wolters/Kluwer	52.90	53.40
CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 104.50		
Previous : 104.00		
Brussels		
AG Fin	8590	8490
Arbed	4060	4040
Barco	1870	1805
Bekaert	9040	9080
Cockerill	160	158
Cobepa	5000	5000
Delhaize	5890	5820
EBES	4000	3990
GB-Inno-BM	1296	1290
GBL	3470	3465
Gevaert	7830	7530
Hoboken	15825	15800
Intercom	195.25	192.75
Kredietbank	3595	3505
Petrofina	10800	10750
Royal Belge	5100	5010
Soc Gen Banque	4450	4400
Soc Gen Belgique	2590	2630
Sofina	N.Q.	18900
Solvay	10650	10600
Tractebel	3895	4000
UCB	21200	21300
Unerg Ps	2215	2175
Current Stock Index : 5509.82		
Previous : 5501.85		
Frankfurt		
AEG	251	251
Allianz Hold	2490	2470
Altana	498	490.50
Asko	950	946
BASF	227.10	225.10
Bayer	233.20	231.40
Bay. Hypo bank	350	357
Bay Vereinsbk	381	375
BBC	780	795
BHF Bank	405	403
BMW	487	482
Commerzbank	266	263.50
Continental	290	290
Daimler Benz	714.50	697
Degussa	348	337.50
Dt Babcock	165	163.20
Deutsche Bank	678.20	668.50
Douglas	863	857
Dresdner Bank	407.50	405
Feldmuehle	506	502
Harpener	489.50	488
Henkel	606	612
Hochtief	1225	1178
Hoechst	229.90	228.10
Hoesch	252	248.20
Holzmann	1448	1390
Horten	236	236
IWKA	300	302
Kali Salz	185	187
Karstadt	669.50	660
Kaufhof	618	606
KHD	204	205
Kloeckner Werke	142.50	136
Krupp Stahl	277	N.A.
Linde	765	770
Lufthansa	127.50	125
MAN	355	355
Mannesmann	253.50	251.50
Metallgesell	561	556.50
Muench Rueck	2410	2410
Nixdorf	296.50	286
PKI	N.Q.	325
Porsche	985	970
Preussag	314.80	310.70
PWA	255	253.50
RWE	414.50	405.30
Rheinmetall	343	334
Schering	611.50	615.50
SEL	345.50	342.50
Siemens	618.50	606
Thyssen	223	219.50
Varta	314	317.50
Veba	344.20	341
VEW	225	222
Viag	363.50	352.50
Volkswagen	465.50	457.50
Wella	740	727
DAX Index : 1598.34		
Previous : 1577.62		
FAZ Index : 681.38		
Previous : 674.16		
Helsinki		
Amer A	88	96
Enso-Gutzeit	23	23
K.O.P.	35	35
Kymene	68	69
Nokia	67	68
Pohjola	136	136
Stockmann	169	169
United Papers	135	135
Wartsila	360	360
Unitas Index : 493.60		
Previous : 486.80		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	14.30	14
Cathay Pacific	8	7.90
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.68
Cheung Kong	12.20	12.20
China Light Pwr	14.50	14.40
Dairy Farm Int'l	9	9
Hang Lung Dev	5.40	5.40
Hang Seng Bank	21	20.90
Henderson Land	8.40	8.20
HK Air Eng.	16.10	15.80
HK China Gas	10.60	10.50
HK Electric	9.20	9.10
HK Land	7.80	7.75
HK Realty Trust	4.78	4.70
HK Shang Bank	5.40	5.40
HK Shang Htls	4.25	4.25
HK Telecomm	6.15	6.15
HK Ferry	4.20	4.08
Hutch Whampoa	11.30	11.20
Hysan Dev	1.19	1.18
Jardine Math.	33.75	33.50
Jardine Str Hld	16.30	15.90
Kowloon Motor	6	6
Mandarin Orient	5	4.95
Miramar Hotel	5.70	5.50
New World Dev	9.90	9.70
SHK Props	14.50	14.40
Stelux	3.18	3.13
Swire Pac A	16.60	16.50
Tai Cheung Prps	3.65	3.63
TVE	1.01	1
Wharf Hold	8.30	8.25
Wing On Co	6.95	6.90
Winsor Ind.	7.90	7.85
World Int'l	4.20	4.15
Hang Seng Index : 3185.04		
Previous : 3083.57		
Johannesburg		
AECI	14.25	14.50
Altech	69	69
Anglo Amer	104.50	103
Barlows	32.75	32.75
Blyvoor	15	15
Buffels	61	62
GFSA	69.25	68.50
Harmony	35	35
Highveld Steel	12.75	12.75
Kloof	37.25	36.50
Nedbank Grp	11.75	11.75
Rusplat	69.50	71
SA Brews	38.90	39
St Helena	37.50	37.50
Sasol	14.75	14.75
Welkom	25.25	25.25
Western Deep	138.50	138
Composite Stock Index : 2893		
Previous : 2898		
London		
Allied Lyons	4.80	4.75
Anglo Am Gld	43.50	42.66
AA Corp	14.03	14.03
Asda-MFI Gp	1.13	1.10
Ass Brit Foods	4.07	4.05
Barclays	3.31	3.32
Bass	10	10
B.A.T.	5.39	5.45
Blue Circle	2.01	1.95
BOC Group	4.86	4.94
Boots	2.86	2.76
Bowater	4.80	4.80
BAe	5.62	5.54
BAA	3.90	3.87
Brit Airways	1.65	1.67
British Gas	2.24	2.21
BP	3.70	3.67
British Steel	1.23	1.25
Brit Telecom	2.90	2.88
BTR	3.17	3.57
Burmah Oil	5.11	5.09
Cable Wire	4.68	4.72
Cadbury Sch	3.25	3.22
Charter Cons	3.90	3.93
Comm Union	4.49	4.46
Cookson	1.07	1.03
Courtaulds	3.13	3.21
Dalgety	3.64	3.55
De Beers	N.Q.	—
Dixons	1.29	1.28
Driefontein	6.36	6.37
Eurotunnel	4.48	4.43
Fisons	3.55	3.49
Gen Acc F	4.60	4.50
GEC	1.81	1.81
GKN	3.44	3.45
Glaxo	7.37	7.40
Grand Met	5.74	5.70
Gt Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	1.90	1.90
Guinness	7.05	7
Hanson Tr	1.99	2.05
Hawker Sidd	4.80	4.78
ICI	8.72	8.88
Kingfisher	3.08	3.11
Land Sec	4.94	4.87
Legal Gen Grp	3.87	3.77
Lloyds Bank	2.46	2.48
Lonrho	2.45	2.45
Lucas Ind	1.32	1.27
Marks Sp	2.24	2.21
Maxwell	1.68	1.64
MB Group	1.83	1.83
Midland Bk	2.39	2.38
NatWest	2.65	2.64
Pearson Grp	6.93	6.78
P and O	5.10	5.02
Pilkington	1.56	1.56
Prudential	2.09	2.03
Racal Elec	1.63	1.65
Randfontein	N.Q.	2.77
Rank Org	5.82	5.88
Reed Int'l	3.82	3.78
Reuters	8.53	8.80
Rolls Royce	1.97	1.93
Royal Dutch	44.13	44.50
RTZ	4.46	4.46
Saatchi	0.52	0.55
Sainsbury	3.02	3.02
Sears Holds	0.89	0.88
Shell	4.99	4.94
Siebe	5.48	5.44
STC	2.45	2.44
Std Chart Bk	3.76	3.75
Storehouse	1.27	1.27
Sun Alliance	2.85	2.87
Tate and Lyle	2.47	2.43
Tesco	2.31	2.31
Thorn EMI	6	6
T.I. Group	4.27	4.26
Trafalgar Hse	2.12	2.13
THF	2.40	2.43
Ultramar	3.70	3.66
Unilever	6.45	6.42
Utd Biscuits	3.26	3.26
Vickers	2.23	2.19
War Loan 3½	31.88	31.56
Wellcome	5.07	4.95
Woolworth	13.63	13.50
F.T. 30 Index : 1645.40		
Previous : 1651.80		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2142.30		
Previous : 2144.30		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2775	2820
Banco Central	4580	4575
Bco. Santander	4120	4215
Banesto	3200	3200
CEPSA	1835	1850
Dragados	2380	2400
Iberduero	574	577
Telefonica	852	848
S.E. General Index : 248.51		
Previous : 242.41		
Milan		
Banca Comm	5285	5280
Bastogi	252.25	255
Ciga hotels	4240	4300
CIR	3520	3570
Cred Ital	2611	2600
Enimont	1172	1195
Eridania	8990	9000
Ferruzzi Fin.	2313	2245
Ferruzzi Agr.	1950	1970
Fiat SPA	6635	6690
Generali	38000	37850
IFI	17250	17450
Italcem	21380	21175
Italgas	2827	2816
Italmobiliare	2058a	2040a
Mediobanca	16600	16650
Montedison	1370	1398
Olivetti	4150	4175
Pirelli	1795	1725
RAS	21500	21580
Rinascente	7015	6991
Saipem	2375	2390
SIP	1411	1411
SME	4219	4145
Snia	1600	1610
Standa	29100	28800
Stet	2436	2420
Toro Assi Risp	23950	23700
a: x 100.		
MIB current index : 890.98		
Previous : 887.00		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	25⅞	25
Bank Montreal	26¼	26⅛
Bell Canada	35⅝	35⅝
Bombardier A	17¾	18
Bombardier B	17¼	17¾
Cambior	13½	13¾
Cascades	3.15	3¼
Dominion Text A	9⅞	10
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	16¼	16¼
Memotec	8⅝	8⅝
Natl Bk Canada	8⅝	N.Q.
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	14½	14½
Provigo	8¼	8⅜
Quebec Tel	14¼	14¼
Quebecor A	N.Q.	—
Quebecor B	10½	10½
Videotron	10¼	10
Industrials Index : 1376.35		
Previous : 1401.55		
Paris		
Accor	775	778
Air Liquide	612	613
Avions Dassault	530	520
Bancaire (Cie)	405	411.50
BIC	576	571
Bongrain	2945	2945
Bouygues	488.50	499
BSN-GD	797	803
Carrefour	3225	3285
Cerus	210	208
C.G.E.	521	526
Chargeurs	795	810
Club Med	431	431
Dumez	617	635
Elf-Aquitaine	671	664
Europe 1	995	970
Gen. Eaux	2195	2240
Hachette	207	213
Havas	517	517
Imetal	255	255.50
Lafarge Coppee	347	346.40
Legrand	3356	3370
Oreal (L')	499.50	508
L.V.M.H.	3677	3630
Matra	254	264
Merlin Gerin	505	505
Michelin B	73	73
Moulinex	85.80	84
Occidentale	572	564
Paribas	500	503
Pernod-Ricard	1060	1065
Perrier	1328	1331
Peugeot	538	534
Printemps (Au)	581	520
Radiotechnique	535	527
Raff. St. Louis	1202	1210
Redoute (La)	2470	2500
Roussel Uclaf	1990	2010
Saint Gobain	397.50	396.40
Sanofi	748	739
S.E.B.	1075	1119
Skis Rossignol	983	969
Ste Generale A	461	460
Suez	325	326
Telemecanique	4390	4400
Thomson-CSF	95	94
Total	668	669
Valeo	351.10	358
CAC 40 Index : 1448.09		
Previous : 1453.14		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	18.50	16
Bradesco	1.40	1.30
Brahma	7	6.50
Paranapanema	1.32	1.14
Petrobras	159	141
Vale Rio Doce	35	31.90
Varig	13	13
Bovespa Index : 24764		
Previous : 22001		
Singapore		
City Dev.	2.91	2.91
DBS	9.90	9.50
Fraser Neave	7.50	7.50
Genting	9.75	9.80
Harrisons Plant	1.39	1.40
Haw Par	2.43	2.36
Hume	3.70	3.78
Inchcape	4.98	4.88
Keppel	6.30	6.30
KL Kepong	2.70	2.66
Lum Chang	1.13	1.11
Malayan Banks	7.80	8.15
OCBC	7.75	7.75
OUB	4.46	4.42
OUE	6.35	6.30
Sembawang	5.50	5.65
Shangri-la	7.05	6.85
Sime Darby	2.76	2.81
SIA	11.40	11.40
S'pore Land	12.30	12.40
S'pore Press	9.40	9.40
Sing Steamship	2.82	2.84
Straits Trading	2.72	2.69
UOB	5.50	5.55
United Overseas	1.48	1.46
Straits Times Ind. : 1268.74		
Previous : 1243.18		
Stockholm		
AGA	305	305
Alfa Laval	437	437
Asea	635	635
Astra -A	508	505
Atlas Copco	N.Q.	—
Electrolux B	180	180
Ericsson	1154	1148
Esselte-A	210	210
Handelsbanken	121	121
Pharmacia-A	N.Q.	—
Norsk Hydro	243	241
Saab-Scania	268	270
Sandvik	265	265
SCA-A	115	115
S-E Banken	76.50	76.50
Skandia F	163	162
Skanska	410	405
SKF	108	111
Stora	280	275
Trelleborg B	144	143
Volvo	320	316
Affaersvaerlden : 1081.10		
Previous : 1077.30		
Sydney		
ANZ	4.50	4.49
BHP	11.55	11.40
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.26	3.22
Bougainville	0.96	0.96
Coles Myer	7.44	7.48
Comalco	4.40	4.27
CRA	11.50	11.30
CSR	4.99	4.95
Dunlop	4.90	4.84
Elders IXL	1.60	1.58
ICI Australia	4.22	4.18
Magellan	2	1.94
MIM	2.38	2.32
Nat Aust Bank	6.52	6.54
News Corp	11.45	11.50
N Broken Hill	2.38	2.30
Poseidon	2.28	2.30
QCT Resources	1.41	1.42
Santos	4.96	5
TNT	2.14	2.05
Western Mining	5.04	4.95
Westpac Banking	4.62	4.60
Woodside	3.31	3.34
All ordinaries Index : 1512.50		
Previous : 1499.30		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	650	650
Asahi Chemical	790	760
Asahi Glass	1340	1290
Bank of Tokyo	1220	1150
Bridgestone	1220	1210
Canon	1660	1660
Casio	1250	1230
C.Itoh	720	685
Dai Nippon Print	1500	1470
Daiwa House	1930	1920
Daiwa Securities	1030	1030
Fanuc	5530	5530
Fuji Bank	2310	2270
Fuji Photo	3990	3950
Fujitsu	1210	1180
Hitachi	1280	1280
Hitachi Cable	980	935
Honda	1520	1460
Ito Yokado	3450	3390
Japan Air Lines	N.A.	—
Kajima	1420	1360
Kansai Power	2660	2630
Kawasaki Steel	458	438
Kirin Brewery	1520	1500
Komatsu	1060	1020
Kubota	784	685
Kyocera	7100	7120
Matsu Elec Inds	1800	1790
Matsu Elec Wks	1690	1690
Mitsubishi Bk	1890	1890
Mitsubishi Kasei	582	577
Mitsubishi Elec	800	770
Mitsubishi Hev	800	789
Mitsubishi Corp	1310	1270
Mitsui and Co	780	753
Mitsukoshi	1280	1280
Mitsumi	1820	1810
NEC	1660	1650
NGK Insulators	1160	1160
Nikko Securities	900	900
Nippon Kogaku	1200	1210
Nippon Oil	1070	1050
Nippon Steel	485	481
Nippon Yusen	597	578
Nissan	900	880
Nomura Sec	1730	1700
NTT (SF)	8250	8240
Olympus Optical	1240	1220
Pioneer	4850	4780
Ricoh	900	875
Sanyo Elec	742	725
Sharp	1410	1390
Shimazu	854	842
Shinetsu Chem	1400	1480
Sony	7020	7040
Sumitomo Bk	1830	1780
Sumitomo Chem	535	515
Sumi Marine	830	800
Sumitomo Metal	480	459
Taisei Corp	1060	1040
Taisho Marine	825	795
Takeda Chem	1580	1570
TDK	5480	5750
Teijin	601	586
Tokyo Marine	1110	1070
Tokyo Elec Pw	3360	3310
Toppan Printing	1438	1400
Toray Ind.	679	649
Toshiba	935	930
Toyota	1960	1930
Yamaichi Sec	950	920
Nikkei 225 : 25216		
Previous : 24605		
Topix Index : 1914		
Previous : 1881		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	N.Q.	7⅛
Air Canada	8⅛	8⅛
Alberta Energy	18⅛	18⅛
Am Barrick Res	23⅛	23⅜
BCE	36	35⅞
BCED	0.15	0.15
Bk Nova Scotia	12⅞	13
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	17⅝	17½
BP Canada	N.Q.	19¼
Bramalea	7¼	7⅛
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6	6⅛
Campeau	1.25	1⅛
CIBC	24	24
Canadian Pacific	18⅛	18
Can Packers	9⅝	9⅝
Can Tire A	19⅜	19½
Cantor	21	22¾
Cara	16⅛	15⅞
CCL Ind B	8⅛	8⅛
Cineplex	3.45	3.65
Cominco	24¼	24¼
Conwest Expl A	14⅛	N.Q.
Corona A	6¼	6½
Denison Min B	N.Q.	1.17
Dickenson Min A	4.65	4.65
Dofasco	19⅝	19⅞
Dylex A	N.Q.	3.80
Echo Bay Mines	14⅛	14⅛
Equity Silver A	1.22	1.22
FCA Intl	10½	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	9⅛	9½
Fletcher Chall A	14⅛	14⅛
FPI	4.65	4.70
GoldCorp	4.40	4.30
Gulf Cda Res	16⅛	16¼
Hees Intl	17⅛	18¼
Hemlo Gld Mines	11⅛	11½
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅛
Horsham	9½	9⅜
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	6
Imasco	32	32⅛
Inco	32⅛	31⅝
Interhome	48⅛	48⅛
Jannock	14⅝	14½
Labatt	21⅛	21½
Loblaw Co	17	17
Mackenzie	6⅛	6⅞
Magna Intl A	3½	3.65
Maritime	17⅞	17½
Mark Res	11⅛	12
MacLean Hunt X	8⅝	8⅛
Molson A	32⅛	32
Noma Ind A	6⅛	6
Noranda	17⅛	16⅞
Noranda Forest	9⅞	9⅛
Norcen Energy	27⅜	28
Nova Corp	7⅛	7⅜
Oshawa	27⅛	27⅛
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅛
Placer Dome	19⅜	19⅛
Poco Petroleum	8⅛	8¼
PWA Corp	9⅝	9¼
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	N.Q.	—
Renaissance	15⅛	15⅛
Rogers B	6⅞	6⅞
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	21⅛	21¼
Royal TrustCo	12⅛	12⅛
Sceptre Res	4.35	4¼
Scott's Hosp	13⅛	13⅛
Seagram	87⅛	87⅛
Sears Can	10⅛	N.Q.
Shell Can	40	39⅞
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	N.Q.
SHL Systemhse	8	7⅛
Southam	18⅛	18⅛
Spar Aerospace	9⅛	9⅛
Stelco A	14	14⅛
Teck B	23⅜	23½
Thomson News	14½	14⅛
Toronto Domn	15⅛	15⅞
Torstar B	24½	24½
Transalta Util	11⅛	11⅞
TransCda Pipe	15½	15½
Trilon Finl A	15⅛	15¼
Trimac	7⅛	7
Trizec A	15½	15½
Turbo Resources	0.39	0.39
Unicorp A	N.Q.	1⅛
Woodward's Ltd	1.40	1.35
TSE 300 Index : 3270.10		
Previous : 3272.80		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	1070	1090
Alusuisse	1180	1170
Bank Leu	N.A.	—
Brown Boveri	4750	4750
Ciba Geigy	2600	2520
CS Holding	2010	1995
Elektrow	3250	3280
Fischer	1510	1520
Interdiscount	3700	3680
Jacobs Suchard	8490	8500
Jelmoli	1820	1840
Landis Gyr	1295	1295
Moevenpick	5220	5200
Nestle	7540	7450
Oerlikon-B	720	700
Pargesa Hld	1175	1140
Roche Holding B	3680	3640
Safra Republic	97	98
Sandoz	1810	1805
Schindler	5700	5700
Sulzer	509	505
Surveillance	5100	5150
Swissair	690	680
SBC	306	302
Swiss Reinsur	528	533
Swiss Volksbank	1280	1260
Union Bank	3010	3010
Winterthur	3710	3650
Zurich Ins	1870	1850
SBS Index : 372.80		
Previous : 369.10		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 12

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.55¾	Sep	2.65	2.68½	2.65	2.66¼	−.00½
3.80	2.72¼	Dec	2.83	2.84½	2.81¾	2.83	−.01
3.85	2.84	Mar	2.95½	2.97½	2.94½	2.95¼	−.00¾
3.73	2.91	May	3.02	3.03½	3.02	3.03¼	−.00¼
3.43	2.98	Jul	3.06½	3.10	3.06½	3.09½	+.00½
3.26	3.04½	Sep	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.12½	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,113					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,296 up 486							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.40¾	2.41½	2.38¾	2.39¼	−.02¼
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.35	2.35¼	2.34	2.34¼	−.01¾
3.02½	2.29	Mar	2.44¼	2.44¼	2.43	2.43¼	−.02
3.06½	2.46	May	2.50¼	2.50¾	2.49½	2.49¾	−.01¾
3.08¼	2.50½	Jul	2.54	2.54½	2.53½	2.53¾	−.01½
2.87½	2.51½	Sep	2.52½	2.52½	2.52	2.52¼	−.00¾
2.75	2.51	Dec	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.51¾	2.52½	−.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,070					
Prev. Day Open Int. 204,346 up 331							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.24½	6.29	6.23½	6.28½	+.03
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.38	6.42	6.36	6.41½	+.02½
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.52	6.55	6.50	6.54¾	+.01¾
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.65	6.68½	6.63½	6.68	+.01½
7.11	6.14½	May	6.73	6.76½	6.72	6.75¼	+.01
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.78	6.82½	6.77½	6.81½	+.01½
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.69½	6.74	6.68½	6.74	+.02
6.54	6.29	Sep	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	+.02
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.32	6.37½	6.32	6.35¼	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,461					
Prev. Day Open Int. 96,375 up 1,363							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton							
200.00	166.50	Sep	184.80	186.50	183.30	186.40	+1.80
200.00	168.00	Oct	185.80	187.50	184.50	187.30	+1.40
205.50	170.50	Dec	188.50	191.30	188.50	190.90	+1.20
204.00	171.50	Jan	190.50	192.80	190.00	191.80	+1.10
212.00	174.50	Mar	192.50	194.20	192.50	194.00	+.30
208.00	175.80	May	193.50	195.00	193.50	194.80	+.30
209.00	177.50	Jul	194.50	196.30	194.50	196.00	+.30
195.00	176.50	Aug	193.50	194.50	193.50	194.50	−.50
192.00	175.50	Sep	192.90	193.80	192.00	193.00	+1.50
187.00	184.50	Oct	188.00	188.00	188.00	188.00	
188.00	182.00	Dec	188.00	189.00	188.00	188.50	+.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,784					
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,221 up 939							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.42	19.50	Sep	24.48	24.48	24.18	24.30	−.14
25.56	19.65	Oct	24.38	24.38	24.18	24.21	−.18
25.55	19.75	Dec	24.37	24.39	24.18	24.26	−.13
25.55	19.81	Jan	24.55	24.58	24.40	24.47	−.08
25.61	19.82	Mar	24.78	24.81	24.63	24.68	−.10
25.55	20.15	May	24.88	24.95	24.80	24.87	−.07
25.60	21.05	Jul	25.00	25.00	24.87	24.91	−.11
25.50	24.25	Aug	24.70	24.70	24.60	24.60	
25.10	23.85	Sep	24.47	24.47	24.45	24.45	+.03
24.90	23.85	Oct	24.22	24.22	24.22	24.28	+.10
24.00	23.60	Dec	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,457					
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,973 up 659							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
79.12	68.30	Oct	78.82	78.92	78.65	78.85	−.18
78.12	71.00	Dec	76.90	76.90	76.60	76.75	−.22
77.80	72.50	Feb	75.55	75.62	75.35	75.47	−.13
78.05	74.15	Apr	75.98	76.15	75.90	76.02	
75.45	72.52	Jun	73.70	73.97	73.70	73.90	−.05
73.80	71.85	Aug	72.00	72.20	72.00	72.10	+.10
72.50	71.02	Oct	72.20	72.20	72.10	72.10	+.05
Est. Sales 8,237		Prev. Sales 16,471					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,049 up 961							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
88.85	78.00	Sep	87.70	87.80	87.55	87.60	−.15
87.82	78.20	Oct	86.80	87.00	86.57	86.62	−.23
87.75	79.90	Nov	86.85	87.18	86.65	86.80	−.25
87.15	79.75	Jan	86.25	86.45	86.05	86.22	−.18
85.60	80.90	Mar	84.90	84.90	84.65	84.75	−.37
84.85	81.20	Apr	83.60	83.60	83.40	83.48	−.20
83.50	80.20	May	82.62	82.62	82.55	82.55	−.15
Est. Sales 1,005		Prev. Sales 1,834					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,912 off 67							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
55.70	40.80	Oct	50.75	50.95	50.52	50.67	−.05
55.45	44.25	Dec	51.15	51.57	50.95	51.47	+.22
52.95	45.25	Feb	48.55	48.90	48.52	48.80	+.13
48.80	43.60	Apr	44.92	45.20	44.90	45.10	+.18
51.85	47.70	Jun	49.55	49.60	49.45	49.60	+.20
51.80	48.30	Jul	49.70	49.75	49.65	49.75	+.10
48.80	46.90	Aug	48.40	48.40	48.20	48.40	+.10
44.20	42.90	Oct	43.30	43.30	43.30	43.40	−.30
Est. Sales 5,327		Prev. Sales 9,131					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,374 off 1,382							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
63.65	48.07	Feb	52.97	54.78	52.50	54.60	+1.88
62.95	49.20	Mar	52.80	54.60	52.58	54.47	+1.80
63.00	49.50	May	54.10	55.10	53.50	55.10	+2.00
57.25	50.75	Jul	54.85	55.50	53.80	55.42	+1.85
51.60	51.60	Aug				52.35	+.75
Est. Sales 3,913		Prev. Sales 2,651					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,228 off 287							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.-cents per lb.							
120.00	77.25	Sep	95.85	95.85	93.60	93.95	−1.55
109.50	81.00	Dec	98.95	98.85	96.40	97.10	−1.55
116.75	83.00	Mar	101.40	101.40	99.40	100.05	−1.65
122.00	91.25	May	103.40	103.50	101.80	101.95	−2.05
111.50	92.75	Jul	105.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	−2.25
113.50	97.50	Sep				106.15	−2.05
116.00	.42	Dec	109.10	109.10	109.10	108.70	−1.55
Est. Sales 6,909		Prev. Sales 5,113					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,125 off 175							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
16.13	9.78	Oct	11.15	11.15	10.85	11.00	−.33
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.85	10.88	10.60	10.73	−.38
15.05	9.80	May	10.86	10.86	10.65	10.68	−.32
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.86	10.86	10.69	10.68	−.31
14.40	.72	Oct	10.75	10.84	10.75	10.75	−.29
Est. Sales 24,904		Prev. Sales 20,264					
Prev. Day Open Int. 113,595 off 1,600							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1541	941	Sep	1220	1256	1208	1252	+38
1588	965	Dec	1255	1295	1224	1287	+34
1581	1007	Mar	1290	1324	1276	1320	+31
1572	1000	May	1320	1320	1320	1351	+31
1590	1068	Jul	1353	1390	1340	1384	+31
1515	1364	Sep				1414	+31
1535	1325	Dec				1447	+31
Est. Sales 5,767		Prev. Sales 2,927					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,836 up 118							
Est. Sales 5,767 Prev. Sales 2,927 Prev. Day Open Int. 46,836 up 118							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
202.00	123.50	Sep	149.00	150.95	148.00	150.25	−.45
199.50	124.80	Nov	135.00	137.50	135.00	137.20	−2.60
191.00	125.00	Jan	135.50	135.50	134.00	134.55	−2.45
190.50	135.00	Mar	136.00	135.25	134.00	134.85	−2.25
190.00	136.00	May	135.50	135.50	134.00	134.55	−2.10
188.00	135.50	Jul				134.55	−1.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,137					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,926 off 53							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
136.70	92.50	Sep	136.00	138.40	135.50	136.90	+1.10
134.35	94.50	Oct	134.50	136.00	133.50	133.95	+1.45
127.80	94.50	Nov				131.35	+.70
130.70	91.50	Dec	129.25	131.20	128.50	128.75	+.20
126.30	94.00	Jan				126.80	+.10
115.30	99.50	Feb				122.90	
122.60	92.30	Mar	122.30	122.30	120.20	120.15	−.10
115.50	99.85	Apr				118.05	−.20
117.80	97.00	May				115.95	−.30
108.20	102.30	Jun				114.05	−.35
113.00	96.50	Jul	113.50	113.50	113.20	112.05	−.40
		Aug				110.35	−.55
110.50	95.50	Sep				108.65	−.70
108.50	94.50	Dec	107.40	107.40	107.20	105.85	−.70
		Jan				104.55	−.70
99.25	96.00	Mar				103.45	−.70
		May				102.45	−.70
		Jul				101.45	−.70
Est.Sales		Prev.Sales 5,482		Prev.Day Open Int.			Chg. unch
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.00	73.20	Sep				81.00	
		Oct				82.00	
		Nov				82.00	
80.00	75.00	Dec				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				82.00	
75.00	75.00	May				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Jul				82.00	
		Sep				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				82.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				82.00	
		May				82.00	
		Jul				82.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
760.0	469.5	Sep	481.0	481.0	479.0	480.1	+2.4
524.0	482.0	Oct				481.8	+2.4
		Nov				485.4	+2.4
742.0	478.5	Dec	488.0	492.5	487.0	489.3	+2.3
688.0	490.5	Jan				491.7	+2.3
665.0	489.0	Mar	498.5	502.5	498.0	499.7	+2.3
647.0	498.0	May	505.5	505.5	505.5	506.6	+2.3
667.5	505.5	Jul	514.7	514.7	513.0	513.9	+2.3
654.0	512.5	Sep	521.0	521.0	521.0	521.5	+2.3
623.5	525.0	Dec	533.0	533.0	533.0	532.4	+2.3
596.0	546.0	Jan				535.6	+2.3
613.0	537.5	Mar				543.7	+2.3
589.0	549.5	May				551.7	+2.3
		Jul				560.1	+2.3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,303					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,280 up 21							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
481.50	454.00	Sep				453.00	+2.30
540.50	448.50	Oct	455.00	457.50	452.00	455.00	+2.20
551.00	455.00	Jan	461.50	464.00	458.00	461.80	+2.60
554.50	461.00	Apr	467.20	469.00	463.50	467.70	+3.40
528.50	467.00	Jul				473.20	+3.70
513.00	476.70	Oct				478.70	+3.40
Est. Sales 3,828		Prev. Sales 7,765					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,430 off 166							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
149.50	101.50	Sep	104.00	104.00	104.00	103.65	+.15
147.00	103.50	Dec	105.50	106.00	104.50	104.90	−.60
142.00	106.00	Mar	107.00	107.00	107.00	106.40	−.85
125.25	107.50	Jun	108.50	108.50	108.00	107.45	−1.35
119.40	110.00	Sep	110.75	110.75	110.75	109.40	−1.60
Est. Sales 572		Prev. Sales 380					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,270 off 134							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
417.00	356.50	Sep				382.10	+1.40
472.80	352.50	Oct	382.10	385.00	381.50	383.50	+1.50
		Nov				385.90	+1.50
495.50	357.00	Dec	387.00	389.70	385.80	388.10	+1.50
457.50	282.00	Feb	392.00	392.30	391.40	392.40	+1.50
460.00	366.20	Apr	397.00	397.00	396.00	396.40	+1.50
446.20	372.00	Jun	399.20	400.80	399.20	400.70	+1.50
468.00	375.00	Aug	405.00	406.80	402.60	404.70	+1.50
476.00	385.00	Oct				409.20	+1.50
483.00	385.50	Dec	412.50	413.00	412.50	413.70	+1.50
456.50	392.00	Feb				418.60	+1.50
446.00	396.50	Apr				423.30	+1.50
467.00	428.50	Jun	426.00	426.00	426.00	428.30	+1.50
Est. Sales 33,000		Prev. Sales 38,708					
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,627 up 225							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.65	92.68	92.44	92.67	+.04
93.29	91.61	Dec	92.91	92.98	92.89	92.94	+.06
93.28	91.46	Mar	92.92	93.00	92.92	92.97	+.07
93.06	91.52	Jun				92.82	+.02
92.97	91.60	Sep				92.78	+.03
92.24	92.24	Dec				92.50	+.07
Est. Sales 6,025		Prev. Sales 8,425					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,944 off 1,634							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-14	92-24	Sep	94-28	94-30	94-22	94-22	
97-31	92-29	Dec	94-19	94-21	94-13	94-15	+1
97-25	92-24	Mar	94-4	94-12	94-4	94-8	+2
93-28	93-18	Jun				94-2	+3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,239					
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,131 off 1,206							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-4	79-1	Sep	89-29	89-29	89-12	89-17	+2
99-24	80	Dec	89-12	89-12	88-29	89-3	+2
99-12	79-21	Mar	89	89	88-19	88-22	+2
99-4	82-18	Jun				88-12	+2
99-5	85-31	Sep	88-5	88-5	88-2	88-2	+2
98-20	85-22	Dec	87-28	87-28	87-22	87-24	+2
98-13	85-14	Mar	87-15	87-15	87-14	87-14	+2
97-19	86-14	Jun				87-5	+2
92-12	87-14	Sep				86-28	+2
86-13	86-13	Dec				86-19	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 236,762					
Prev. Day Open Int. 298,270							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-11	85-19	Sep	89-13	89-20	89-13	89-20	+7
92-21	85-14	Dec	88-4	88-12	87-31	88-7	+7
89-29	85	Mar				87-17	+7
89-17	84-26	Jun				86-29	+7
89-6	84-7	Sep				86-10	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,371					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,226 up 126							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.96	91.96	91.94	91.94	+.01
92.40	89.85	Dec	92.06	92.09	92.04	92.07	+.05
92.35	89.96	Mar	92.04	92.07	92.02	92.04	+.05
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.90	91.91	91.86	91.87	+.03
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.69	91.71	91.66	91.67	+.03
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.41	91.43	91.39	91.41	+.03
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.33	91.34	91.30	91.32	+.03
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.20	91.24	91.20	91.21	+.03
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.12	91.16	91.12	91.14	+.03
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.98	91.01	90.98	91.00	+.03
91.65	90.28	Mar	90.95	90.99	90.95	90.97	+.03
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.86	90.90	90.86	90.88	+.03
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.84	90.85	90.84	90.83	+.03
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.74	90.75	90.73	90.73	+.03
91.00	90.24	Mar	90.71	90.72	90.71	90.70	+.03
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.65	90.66	90.65	90.64	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 252,204					
Prev. Day Open Int. 761,978 up 1,810							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9518	1.5290	Sep	1.8469	1.8642	1.8466	1.8570	+40
1.9230	.0230	Dec	1.8340	1.8372	1.8264	1.8272	+42
1.8950	1.4610	Mar	1.8060	1.8110	1.8000	1.8110	+150
Est. Sales 20,449		Prev. Sales 20,770					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,369 off 277							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8828	.8070	Sep	.8607	.8607	.8579	.8598	−8
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8516	.8516	.8486	.8501	−8
.8645	.7990	Mar	.8434	.8435	.8429	.8434	−4
.8576	.7995	Jun	.8365	.8365	.8365	.8374	−3
.8530	.7985	Sep				.8323	+1
Est. Sales 11,384		Prev. Sales 9,087					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,515 off 515							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6489	.5525	Sep	.6317	.6322	.6278	.6281	−38
.6483	.5769	Dec	.6311	.6316	.6271	.6274	−39
.6474	.5820	Mar	.6292	.6300	.6260	.6260	−30
.6442	.6233	Jun				.6247	−21
		Sep				.6234	−34
		Dec				.6224	−38
Est. Sales 37,767		Prev. Sales 54,778					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,185 off 290							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007390	.006268	Sep	.007250	.007269	.007232	.007245	+116
.007198	.006290	Dec	.007247	.007268	.007227	.007240	+116
.007190	.006315	Mar	.007230	.007251	.007225	.007228	+116
.007105	.006645	Jun				.007221	+116
Est. Sales 42,414		Prev. Sales 46,972					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,735 up 1,914							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7975	.6050	Sep	.7578	.7581	.7516	.7519	−33
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7570	.7578	.7518	.7514	−33
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7557	.7557	.7495	.7500	−33
.7930	.7065	Jun				.7489	−33
.7820	.6916	Sep				.7474	−33
Est. Sales 29,472		Prev. Sales 42,425					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,116 off 1,595							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.10	187.10	Sep	199.00	199.00	196.50	197.30	−1.30
203.10	189.50	Nov	196.00	196.00	194.00	194.60	−1.00
205.50	186.30	Jan	197.80	197.80	199.00	199.40	−.50
206.10	191.00	Mar	202.10	202.10	202.10	202.10	−.80
206.70	196.50	May	204.10	204.10	204.10	205.60	−.80
Est. Sales 310		Prev. Sales 735					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,907 off 22							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.05	.80	Oct	72.30	74.17	72.00	73.90	+1.73
77.00	62.80	Dec	71.80	72.60	71.42	72.54	+.70
77.70	63.82	Mar	73.15	73.95	72.95	73.77	+.57
77.40	64.40	May	73.80	74.55	73.75	74.55	+.61
78.38	65.67	Jul	74.10	74.70	74.00	74.40	+.47
72.85	67.70	Oct	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.98	+.33
69.10	66.40	Dec	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	−.05
Est. Sales 4,800		Prev. Sales 3,267					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,349 off 500							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
96.39	50.05	Oct	82.50	83.00	81.00	82.10	−.93
96.89	51.15	Nov	83.25	83.75	82.00	83.15	−.83
97.15	52.37	Dec	83.75	84.60	83.00	84.58	−.51
95.00	52.95	Jan	83.10	84.10	82.40	83.80	−.32
92.45	52.60	Feb	80.50	81.20	80.20	81.20	−.42
88.10	58.70	Mar	77.65	77.65	76.30	77.40	+.03
85.10	49.30	Apr	73.40	73.75	73.40	73.75	−.37
81.80	48.00	Jun	70.65	71.10	70.60	71.10	+.36
74.80	52.45	Aug	71.90	71.00	71.00	71.00	+.23
78.50	76.00	Sep	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	+.80
Est. Sales 25,192		Prev. Sales 27,414					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,452 off 418							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.35	14.50	Oct	30.90	31.10	30.05	30.85	+.89
31.00	17.38	Nov	29.90	30.30	29.40	30.15	+.36
30.30	12.28	Dec	28.90	29.40	28.45	29.35	+.47
29.57	17.87	Jan	28.07	28.50	27.80	28.45	+.40
29.15	18.15	Feb	27.45	27.90	27.20	27.85	+.50
28.73	18.40	Mar	26.90	27.15	26.55	27.20	+.37
28.41	18.83	Apr	26.15	26.80	26.00	26.80	+.65
28.14	18.83	May	25.80	26.00	25.60	25.95	+.18
27.89	14.45	Jun	25.50	25.60	25.20	25.45	+.19
27.67	17.08	Jul	25.20	25.20	25.10	25.10	+.18
27.48	18.70	Aug	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	+.22
27.34	19.10	Sep	25.05	25.05	24.75	25.00	+.40
27.20	19.60	Oct	24.60	24.82	24.60	24.83	+.45
26.95	19.10	Nov	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	+.43
27.00	19.45	Dec	24.65	24.65	24.65	24.65	+.48
24.80	20.90	Jan	24.55	24.55	24.55	24.55	+.48
26.18	21.23	Feb	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	+.53
24.85	22.40	Mar	23.99	24.40	23.99	24.45	+.58
Est. Sales 77,195		Prev. Sales 110,329					
Prev. Day Open Int. 267,909 off 14,307							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	305.50	Sep	321.95	322.60	319.50	322.15	+.40
378.90	308.65	Dec	326.00	326.20	323.80	325.70	+.30
383.20	312.80	Mar	328.50	328.90	326.00	328.40	+.20
383.35	316.00	Jun	329.80	329.00	329.00	332.40	+.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 59,574					
Prev. Day Open Int. 155,543 off 1,310							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
297.90	234.00	Sep	246.20	246.50	244.70	246.25	+.15
302.10	237.00	Dec	247.20	247.20	247.20	248.65	+.15
303.80	251.00	Mar				251.75	
254.35	254.00	Jun				254.75	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 56					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,340 off 3							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
188.20	167.25	Sep	176.90	177.40	175.55	176.95	+.28
206.50	169.25	Dec	178.75	178.95	177.20	178.65	−.30
207.80	174.75	Mar	180.35	180.35	180.05	180.15	−.10
192.25	181.00	Jun	182.00	182.00	182.00	181.75	−.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,716					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,200							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,099.20 f	1,095.90 f
Reuters	1,829.10	1,827.20
D.J. Futures	133.25	133.39
Com. Research	237.83	236.83

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary ; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Swissair Drops Plan to Sell Hotel Chain

Agence France-Presse

ZURICH — Swissair said Wednesday it was dropping plans to sell its 49 percent stake in the Swissotel hotel chain to the Japanese group Aoki-Westin because of the uncertain situation on international financial markets.

In March, the two sides had agreed in principle on the sale of Swissair's stake in Swissotel's 17 luxury hotels worldwide. Negotiations were broken off by mutual agreement on Tuesday, Swissair said.

The airline said it intended to "keep all options open" and had decided not to go ahead with the sale.

Bertelsmann Profit Up 27%

Reuters

GUETERSLOH, West Germany — Bertelsmann AG, the media and publishing concern, said Wednesday that group net profit rose 26.9 percent in the latest financial year and it expects results for the current year to top its own forecasts of 530 million Deutsche marks ($332 million).

"In one year, I will show you figures that are better than what you have just seen," the management board chairman, Mark Wössner, said late Tuesday, referring to the company's current-year forecast.

Bertelsmann's group net profit in the year ended June 30 rose from 402 million DM the year earlier.

Mr. Wössner also said the current year's dividend on Bertelsmann's publicly traded profit-sharing certificates should be around this year's level of 15 percent, payable in November.

The dividend is calculated according to the total return on Bertelsmann's assets and provided this is between 12 and 16 percent, the dividend is 15 percent. Last year's return on assets was 13 percent.

Although Mr. Wössner said business should develop moderately this year, Bertelsmann has been quick to move into the newly opened East German market and expects to invest several hundred million marks there over the next three years.

Bertelsmann already publishes regional tabloids in Dresden, Chemnitz and the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern region, and is in cooperation talks with Sächsische Zeitung and the printing works Graphischer Grossbetrieb Völkerfreundschaft in Dresden.

Negotiations to acquire a stake in Berliner Verlag, East Germany's largest newspaper and magazine publisher, are under way, a spokesman said.

The company plans to increase group sales in the current year by 3 percent to 13.7 billion DM from 13.3 billion last year.

In early August, Bertelsmann bought a 41 percent stake in Nepszabadzag, Hungary's biggest circulation daily. The stake will form the basis for further expansion into Hungarian media, both print and electronic, a spokesman said.

Among Bertelsmann's main projects this year is the launch of the Premiere pay-TV channel, scheduled for March 1991.

Bertelsmann is cooperating with France's Canal Plus SA in setting up the television channel in West Germany.

Mr. Lahnstein said total investments in the pay-TV station would be between 330 million and 360 million DM.

BTR First-Half Profit Disappoints Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British conglomerate BTR PLC reported Wednesday that its pretax profit rose 7 percent in the first six months of the year, to £530 million ($978.9 billion).

The results disappointed market analysts, who had generally called for a profit of £545 million, and BTR shares plunged 39 pence to 321 in London Stock Exchange trading.

BTR, whose products range from Dunlopillo mattresses and Slazenger tennis rackets to building materials and auto parts, said it experienced a significant decline in several of its markets in the first six months of the year.

The company said overall sales rose 2.5 percent to £3.47 billion, from £3.39 billion a year earlier.

Profit margins increased despite the low sales growth, with a return on sales of 17.4 percent, up from 16.4 percent a year earlier. The improvement came after a strict cost-control program which reduced the company's payroll 6 percent, or by 7,000 jobs.

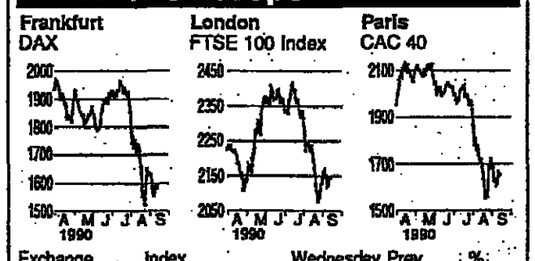
Most analysts cut their forecasts for the company's full-year profit after meeting with the company Wednesday.

Jeff Allum, an analyst at County Natwest, said he is likely to cut his forecast for BTR's 1990 pretax profit to around £1.15 billion from £1.25 billion previously, and his 1991 forecast to £1.2 billion from £1.4 billion.

"We are just being very cautious. BTR is invoived in the automotive and construction industries which both suffered a slowdown very early on," Mr. Allum said.

(AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	104.50	104.40	+0.10
Brussels	Stock Index	5539.82	5501.85	+0.69
Frankfurt	DAX	1598.34	1577.42	+1.33
Frankfurt	FAZ	681.88	674.16	+1.15
Helsinki	UNITAS	483.60	486.00	-0.49
London	Financial Times 30	1643.30	1651.00	-0.47
London	FTSE 100	2142.30	2144.30	-0.09
Madrid	General Index	240.51	242.41	-0.78
Milan	MIB	890.90	887.00	+0.44
Paris	CAC 40	1648.09	1653.94	-0.35
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1081.10	1077.30	+0.35
Vienna	Stock Index	579.98	580.41	-0.07
Zurich	SBS	573.50	569.10	+0.77

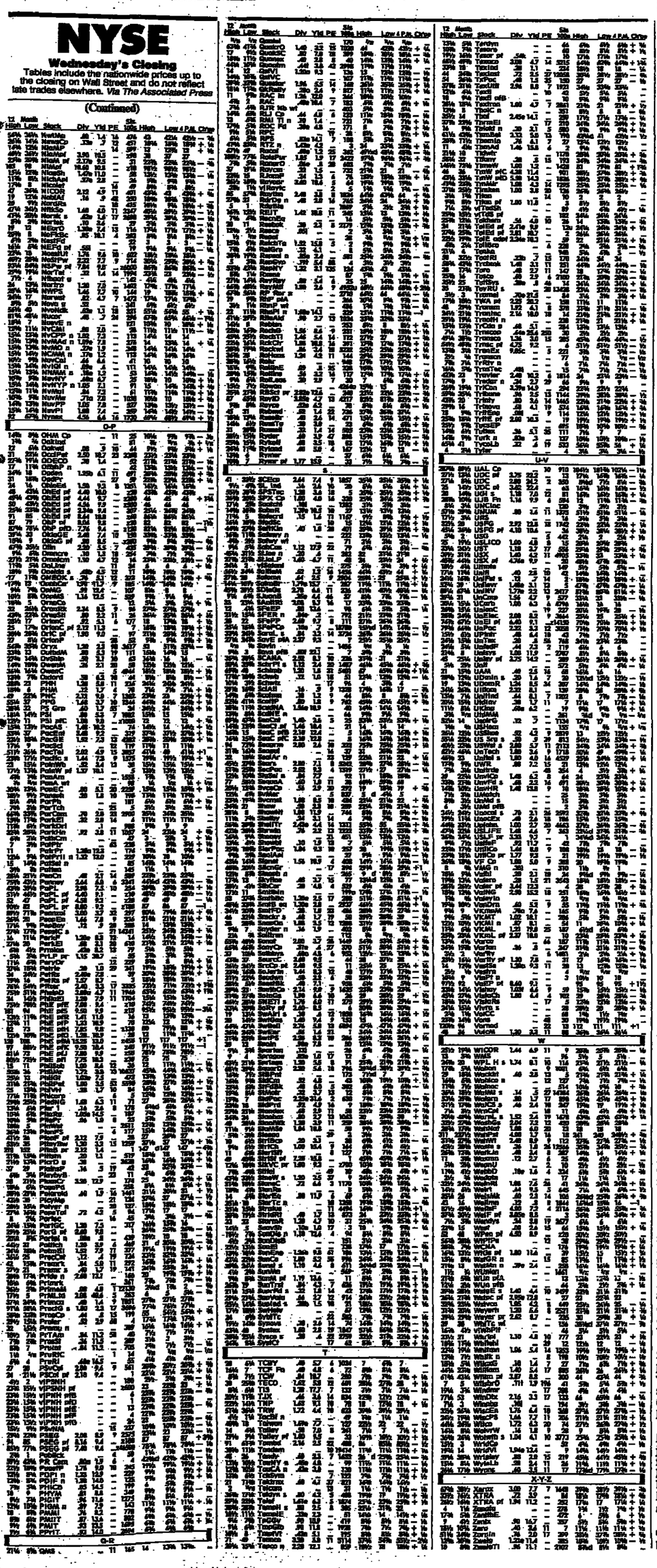
Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



France Threatens Bonn Over Cars

Reuters

PARIS — France could ban imports of fast cars made by West German automakers if Bonn fails to introduce speed limits to help the environment, the French environment minister Brice Lalonde said.

In an interview with Le Figaro, the daily, on Wednesday, Mr. Lalonde said that West Germany was harming the French environment with powerful cars that are made because of Bonn's failure to introduce speed limits.

"I want talks on speed limits and carbon monoxide gas emissions. A West German commitment on this point is indispensable," he said in the interview.

West Germany is guilty of environmental double standards because of its refusal to join other EC nations in imposing speed limits, he added.

"Its reputation as an environmentalist nation is unwarranted as far as automobiles are concerned," Mr. Lalonde said.

The newspaper suggested action against West German cars could be seen as a bid to favor French industrialists and queried the junior minister's suggestion that fast cars are responsible for air pollution.

West German automakers reacted angrily to a warning by Mr. Lalonde last week that France was ready to bar their cars and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said this would be contrary to EC rules.

Mr. Lalonde told Le Figaro that EC rules authorized a member state to take stiff measures if the environment was at stake.

The Commmity agreed in June 1989 to impose tough U.S.-style pollution controls on all new small cars sold in the 12-nation trading bloc starting in 1993.

The controls will apply to all new models from July 1, 1992, and to all new small cars that come off the assembly line after Dec. 31, 1992.

Pollution limits for medium-sized and large cars were adopted four years ago by the Community.

The French threat to ban the import of powerful West German cars comes against the backdrop of a stagnant European market.

Sales of European cars are expected to dip this year to about 13 million units, and big carmakers are expected to be hit the hardest because of the extra capacity they added during the boom years of the 1980s.

British Aerospace Had Flat Profit in First Half

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Wednesday it had a taxable profit of £146 million ($270 million) in the first half, little changed from the £147 million in the year-earlier period, although sales rose 20 percent.

The flat profit was due partly to a 26 percent fall in operating profit for Rover PLC and to a strike that hit the aerospace division. The profit beat top forecasts, however, which ranged from £100 million to £141 million.

Renault Said To Seek Deal With Skoda

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Renault, the French automaker, has expressed interest in a takeover of the Czechoslovak carmaker AZNP Mlada Boleslav, better known for its brand name Skoda, Renault's partner Volvo AB said Wednesday.

"Renault is interested in Skoda. Volvo will soon own 25 percent of Renault's car operations so it is natural that we are part of the negotiations," Hans Renstrom, a Volvo spokesman said.

Mr. Renstrom said the Volvo chairman, Pehr Gyllenhammar, and the Renault president, Raymond Lévy, would go to Prague this week.

The Swedish daily newspaper Goteborgsposten said the visit would partly be used for talks with Skoda.

EC: *Delors Censures 'Rejection Front' for Slowing Progress Toward Union*

(Continued from page 1)

governmental conference to lay the legal basis for economic and monetary union less than three months away, it was high time the hard bargaining began.

A senior West German official in Bonn said it would be "totally unjust" to call this a failure for the Delors Plan for economic and monetary union.

"Nobody here thinks the situation is all that dramatic," he said. "There was no showdown, but it was the first time the views of all the parties were laid on the table together."

Although Mr. Delors appears to be counting especially on the leaders of West Germany and Spain to overrule the hesitations of their finance ministers, many analysts said it was premature to call for a new political boost from heads of government. The run-up to the Dec. 14 start of the intergovernmental conference in Rome is likely to lead to further acerbic clashes, they said.

"Monetary policy is so sensitive, so important, that it cannot be handled through the usual EC package deal," the West German official said.

He said this made the negotiations "that much more difficult," both within countries and between EC member states.

Analysts also pointed out that the EC finance ministers only formed one part of a complex negotiating structure that also included foreign ministers and heads of government.

"Ultimately the heads of government will decide," an EC official in Brussels said.

He and others said that the heads of government had overridden the objections of their subordinates — especially in West Germany — when the European Monetary System was established in 1979.

"It is the role of each country, before the opening of the conference, to raise their negotiating thresholds as high as possible," the EC official said. "This is the hesitation of the horse before jumping."

Mr. Collignon said that despite the latest outbreak of pessimism the EC countries had learned the lessons of the 1970s, when economic crises had led to the collapse of previous grand strategies for the Community.

"The bad news has shaken people up," he said. "They realize they have to huddle together to overcome their problems."

With the EC in the first of three stages intended to lead to economic and monetary union, Mr. Delors believes the second, or transitional stage, should start on Jan. 1, 1993, and be relatively short. He is strongly backed by France, Italy, Belgium and Denmark.

KUWAIT: *Bank Picks Up the Pieces After Invasion*

(Continued from first finance page)

million in securities. The bank also reduced by $1 billion its money-market positions.

Also making life easier, a handful of American, German and British banks — including Morgan Guaranty, Bankers Trust, Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hanover — have restored lines of credit.

But many, including Citicorp and Japanese institutions, are still refusing, and the total credit lines "are nothing compared to before," said one National Bank of Kuwait executive, who declined to be more specific.

The Kuwait Investment Office is also helping. It has made $300 million available to the bank; about $100 million has been used.

Members of Kuwait's cabinet in exile have also been touring the capitals of world powers. They have been trying not only to make sure international pressure on Iraq is not lessened, but also to build confidence in the Kuwaiti businesses and financial institutions operating in exile.

The Kuwait Investment Office, which was secretive before the invasion, has not become any more forthcoming. But at news conferences in late August, Kuwait's finance minister, Sheik Ali al Khalifa al Sabah, hinted that Kuwait's state-owned companies, including the investment office, might increase their holdings of British stocks, whose prices he thought were low. The Kuwaiti Investment Office already has sizable stakes in British Petroleum PLC and Midland Bank.

He also said that the state-owned companies, which hold big stakes in Daimler-Benz AG, Hoechst AG and Metallgesellschaft AG, planned to buy more German stocks. He said 36 to 38 percent of the Kuwait Investment Office's holdings were in Europe.

Besides helping Kuwaiti banks, the investment office has other demands on its resources: The government in exile has pledged to provide $2.5 billion to support the multinational military forces in the Gulf and $2.5 billion to help countries like Turkey and Egypt that are being hurt by the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq.

SHOCK: *Learning to Avoid It*

(Continued from first finance page)

"anti-American bias" and that the company retaliated against them when they expressed concern about personnel practices that might violate U.S. law.

NEC denied the allegations. The case was settled in December for an undisclosed sum.

The most frequent complaint in employment suits against Japanese companies is that American personnel, particularly women, are treated unfairly.

"The idea of giving women really equal treatment is still foreign for a lot of Japanese men," said Robert Christopher, author of "The Japanese Mind."

Carolyn York, hired as a secretary five years ago by Canon U.S.A. Inc., said she decided to sue the company after her requests for advancement were repeatedly denied. In her $3.8 million suit, scheduled for trial next month in Federal District Court in Dallas, Ms. York alleges that she was sexually harassed by two supervisors and that the company favored Japanese men for managerial positions.

"They dragged me along for the ride, with me thinking I would get promoted and then they decided I was not going to be promoted," said Ms. York. An attorney for Canon said the company would have no comment.

Although class action lawsuits have declined in recent years, as judges more strictly apply the rules for bringing these cases, courts have allowed pending suits against both C. Itoh & Co. (America), and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. to go forward as class actions.

In the C. Itoh case, the court defined the class as all past and present female employees in the company's New York office who have suffered sex discrimination since December 1981.

The court in the Mitsubishi case defined the class even more broadly, to cover non-Oriental employees in the company's New York office denied promotions "on the basis of ancestry, race, or ethnic background" since March 1985.

Advice on handling the American legal system is increasingly easy to come by. Rita Risser, an employment lawyer in San Jose, California, whose practice once included cases against Japanese companies, now advises American and Japanese firms on employment law.

Lawyers at the firm of O'Melveny & Myers have written a book for Japanese clients about doing business in the United States, including a chapter on labor law issues, said Charles G. Bakaly, a partner.

At Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), managers can view a videotape about American employment law and attend "acculturation," seminars, said William Manfredi, general manager of human resources.

MILKEN: *Judge's Mixed Mailbag*

(Continued from first finance page)

hony — urged the judge to sentence Mr. Milken to some kind of public service, maybe helping the homeless or rejuvenating Eastern Europe. That way, his talents would not be squandered.

Of course, not all of the letter writers take that view.

More than a handful employed bitter and, occasionally, unpublishable language to describe their desire to see Mr. Milken punished for what they claim was his destructive effect on America's economy and society.

"My family and I are most interested in the future of Michael Milken and wish to express our desire to see him hung," wrote a man from Antioch, California, whose signature was difficult to decipher. He said his parents had lost $28,000 of retirement money in investments that went bad because of Mr. Milken's activities.

Ronald Cornwall of Pennsauken, New Jersey, in a handwritten note on a 3-inch-by-5-inch index card, said a junk-bond-financed leveraged buyout, or LBO, of his company had had the following effect: "Salary before LBO: $33,000. This year's projected salary: $24,700. I have three kids, a wife, and have to make ends meet. Can my kids have college in their future? A vacation? Any extras?"

Referring to Mr. Milken's public expression of regret in pleading guilty, Mr. Cornwall added: "I've read and reread this statement a thousand times, and I see no remorse in it for the real victims. Hundreds of thousands of working people have had years of loyalty and hard work broken off and shoved up their butts for the personal wealth of the few. When you sentence him, remember us."

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 10-09-1990 U.S. $232.50

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
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Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211168.

ATTENTION

Clal Investment House Ltd., hereby announces that Arieh Goldin has been removed from his capacity as General Manager of the Company, does not represent the Company and is not permitted to act on its behalf.

CLAL TRADING LTD.
The Parent Company of **Clal Investment House Ltd.**

CLAL INVESTMENT HOUSE Ltd.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge

A

B-C

D-E-F

G-H-I

J-K-L

M-N

O-P-Q

R-S

T-U-V

W-X-Y-Z

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge

A

B

C

D-E

F-G

H

I-J-K-L

M-N

O-P-Q-R

S

T

U-V

W-X-Y-Z

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Vietnam Says Foreign Investment Has Doubled

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Total foreign investment in Vietnam, mainly from Europe, has doubled in the past year to more than $1.2 billion, official figures released Wednesday showed.

Investment in Vietnam amounted to $636.8 million in the previous year. Hanoi passed a law permitting foreign investment at the end of 1987.

Foreign experts said there could be a major rise in new investment — mainly from Asian countries that up to now have been wary of Vietnam — if a solution is reached to the war in Cambodia, where Hanoi backs the Phnom Penh government.

"Vietnam has given approval up to now for 183 foreign firms to invest in the country, with a total capital of more than $1.2 billion," the State Committee for Cooperation and Foreign Investment said.

"Thirty other foreign investment projects in different sectors are currently being studied," the committee added, without specifying the amount involved.

According to a study by Western experts, two-thirds of the investment — mostly in oil exploration, agriculture and marine products — was made by European countries.

Britain topped the list of capitalist nations investing in Vietnam last year, accounting for 30.01 percent, followed by France with 21.44 percent and the Netherlands with 19.03 percent, the study said.

The three focused their investment on oil exploration, it added.

The study revealed that Asian investment in the same period remained weak. The exceptions were India, which accounted for 10.99 percent and Australia, which accounted for 9.08 percent.

Asian countries' lack of investment and the nonexistence of American capital in Vietnam is a result of the Cambodian civil war and a U.S. economic embargo imposed on Hanoi after its December 1978 invasion of Cambodia.

But a breakthrough agreement between the warring factions reached Monday in Jakarta could lead to peace in Cambodia, one of Washington's preconditions for restoring ties with Hanoi.

Korea Fund Called 'Overkill'

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea plans to launch its third closed-end equities fund for foreign investors on Thursday, an issue that analysts and fund managers liken to a bad movie sequel that critics will love to hate.

The $100 million Korea Asia Fund is expected to be listed in Hong Kong and London, complementing two existing — and relatively successful — funds in New York and London.

"This is overkill," said a Hong-Kong based fund manager who is responsible for selling Korean overseas issues to foreign clients.

"The timing is way off, foreign interest is way down and market conditions locally and overseas are just abysmal," said the fund manager, who requested anonymity. "The Gulf crisis is overshadowing everything. South Korea is just not on top of everyone's list."

Securities analysts not involved in the issue said that if the fund goes ahead as planned, it could set a precedent by going straight into a discount — selling below its net asset value or skirting along face-value levels.

"It seems the fund will go into a small discount," said Peter Thorn, head of W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd. in Seoul.

Premiums for the New York-listed Korea Fund, an instant market hit when it was listed in 1984, hovered around 120 percent in October 1989 before drifting to current levels of 35 percent.

The London-listed Korea-Europe Fund is now trading at a premium of about 6 percent after peaking at 80 percent in January this year.

On the eve of the new fund's launching, rumors persist that the issue could be in jeopardy.

One market source in Hong Kong privy to the issue said, "Because of the Gulf crisis and the gloomy Seoul stock market, the possibility of postponing the issue is relatively high."

A Finance Ministry official, denying rumors of a delay, said, other countries "cannot issue equity paper even if they want to. Well, we can."

The lead managers, Salomon Brothers International Ltd., Yamaichi International (HK) Ltd. and the South Korean firms Dongsuh Securities Co. and Coryo Securities Co., will decide on the launching after gauging investor response when they wrap up their road show for the new fund in Hong Kong on Thursday.

"There's not a lot of interest out there," a Dongsuh official said. "We'd actually be relieved to see launching delayed. It would prevent a lot of unrealized losses."

South Korea, fast shedding its image as a "miracle economy," has suffered labor disputes, double-digit wage increases and a consequent slowdown in exports in the past few years.

The stock market index has fallen about 40 percent since hitting a high of 1,007.77 on April 1, 1989, despite several government steps to resuscitate it.

The Korea Asia Fund comes on the heels of six convertible bonds and bonds with warrants issued overseas this year by Korean firms, in addition to several domestically managed unit trusts which permit partial foreign investment.

Foreign analysts said the government's fixation on launching the fund was mainly due to the dearth of liquidity in the domestic market.

STM Presses Ahead With Listing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's state telecommunications company, Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Bhd., will proceed with its public listing in November despite uncertainty in the stock market caused by the Gulf crisis, its chairman said Wednesday.

STM, the first utility service to be privatized, has obtained permission for the move from the Capital Issues Committee. The listing is the largest ever in Malaysia.

STM is issuing 470.5 million new ordinary one-ringgit shares at five ringgit ($1.86) each, making the total issue worth about 2.35 billion ringgit.

"Despite the uncertainty caused by the Gulf, which has affected market sentiment, we are going ahead with the listing," said Rashdan Baba, the chairman, at a news conference. He said that the company had decided to proceed because it felt that the Malaysian economy was fundamentally strong and telecommunications stocks were generally very resilient.

Details of the allocation of the share issue and the dates of the offer, which represents 23.9 percent of the company's enlarged share capital, and the listing, expected in early November, would be announced later, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said last month that the government had decided to sell an unspecified number of STM shares to foreign investors at a price higher than that fixed for local buyers.

The new shares will be offered to the public, STM employees and government-approved institutions. Prior to the flotation, STM will make a two-for-one bonus issue of stock that will raise its paid-up capital to 1.5 billion ringgit from 500 million. This will increase to 1.97 billion ringgit after the public issue.

"This is a milestone for the country," Mr. Rashdan said. "I am confident the shares will make an impact when listed."

STM recorded a half-year pretax profit of 256 million ringgit and the forecast for 1990 is 500 million, Mr. Rashdan said.

STM, which has a monopoly in Malaysia, has total assets of 7.6 billion ringgit and debts of 4.1 billion.

Mr. Rashdan said 1.8 billion ringgit of the flotation proceeds will be used to pay debts and the rest used as working capital.

After the flotation, the government will directly hold 71.6 percent of STM. Another 9.6 percent will be held indirectly.

The chairman declined to say whether the stake sold to foreign parties would be part of the 470.5 million shares to be offered to the public or would come from the government's holding. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Japan's Surplus Posts 3.7% Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus swelled by 3.7 percent to $3.49 billion in August, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday.

The increase reflected a ballooning trade surplus with Asia — up 75 percent from a year earlier — and came despite declines in Japan's surpluses with the United States and the European Community.

"Imports of products from Asia's newly industrialized economies fell while exports to Asian countries were brisk, especially for consumer goods such as household electrical appliances," a ministry official said.

But he added that the jump in exports to the region, particularly the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, partly reflected a rebound from an unusually low level in August last year.

Overall exports rose 2.6 percent from a year earlier to $22.39 billion in August, while imports rose 2.4 percent to $18.90 billion, the ministry said.

Japan's trade surplus with non-Communist Asian countries grew 75.3 percent to $1.57 billion, with exports rising 7.4 percent to $7.05 billion and imports declining 3.4 percent to $5.48 billion.

But the surplus with the United States narrowed 6 percent to $2.83 billion. Exports to Japan's biggest trading partner fell 3.2 percent to $7.10 billion, while imports dropped 1.3 percent to $4.27 billion.

Reduced demand resulting from slower growth in the U.S. economy and increased production by Japanese companies in the United States were cited as major reasons for the decline.

The surplus with the European Community also shrank by 16.2 percent, to $1.13 billion. Exports to the 12 EC nations grew 9.2 percent to $4.17 billion, while imports jumped 22.9 percent to $3.04 billion, the ministry said.

The bigger monthly surplus is considered temporary since the yen's value has risen significantly in September, especially after Japan raised its discount rate by 0.75 percentage points to 6 percent on August 30, economists say.

Higher oil prices after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2 will also help trim the surplus, analysts said.

"The surge in oil prices after the Gulf crisis may not begin to show up in the trade figures until October," said Akihiro Niinomi, economist at Tokai Bank.

Oil prices averaged $16.33 a barrel in August against $17.19 a year earlier, the ministry official said, but were between $25 and $30 a barrel by mid-September.

For every $1 a barrel increase in crude oil prices, Japan's oil bill increases by about $1.6 to $1.7 billion a month, economists said.

Japan also noted that its exports to Iraq have fallen sharply since the crisis began. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Taiwan Investment Drops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Foreign investment in Taiwan fell sharply in August and overseas investment by Taiwan businessmen also declined, the Investment Commission said on Wednesday.

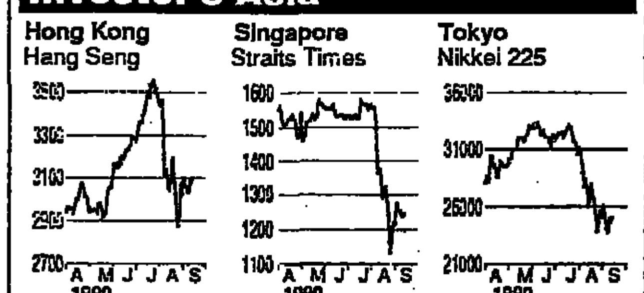
Official figures showed foreign-investment approvals in August, which totaled $136 million, less than half the year-earlier $289 million. Overseas investment by Taiwan businesses was also halved, to $128 million from $278 million in August 1989.

But the commission added that in the first eight months of the year, Taiwan approved a record $961.43 million-worth of overseas-investment projects by local businesses.

The value of approved foreign-investment projects on the island, however, dropped 5.15 percent to $1.57 billion in the eight months.

"We are going to have a slower foreign investment this year. Last year, it was a banner year for us," the commission spokesman Kao Hsin-yang, said. Mr. Kao attributed slower foreign investment to worsening economic conditions and lower purchasing power in Taiwan after the recent stock collapse and slumping real estate market. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3105.04	3083.57	+0.70
Singapore	Straits Times	1248.74	1243.18	+0.45
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1512.50	1499.10	+0.89
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25216.14	24604.66	+2.49
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	545.55	543.24	+0.43
Bangkok	Book Club	702.85	723.38	-2.84
Seoul	Composite Stock	610.88	613.49	-0.43
Taipei	Weighted Price	3434.72	3361.59	+2.18
Manila	Composite	670.24	695.36	-3.61
Jakarta	Barclays	539.39	541.87	-0.46
New Zealand	National Index	1581.23	1565.22	+1.02
Bombay	Stock Index	666.65	677.60	-1.62

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Bell Provision Crimps Adsteam's Net for Year

Reuters

SYDNEY — Adelaide Steamship Co. announced Wednesday that it had a net profit of 220.33 million Australian dollars ($178.9 million) for the year ended June 30, slightly up from the previous year but below expectations because of a provision.

Adsteam, as the company is known, made a 50 million dollar provision on its 188 million dollar investment in Bell Resources Ltd. Managing Director John Spalvins said the provision, on top of 30 million dollars last year, was prudent in view of the uncertainty surrounding Bell, which is 58 percent-owned by troubled Bond Corp. Holdings.

The provision also meant the final dividend of 25 cents a share was below the 36 cents promised by Adsteam when it announced its half-year profit, Mr. Spalvins said in a statement.

The net profit, up from 200.85 million dollars in 1988-89, came on sales that shrank to 136.74 million dollars from 409.33 million a year earlier; however, other revenue surged to 1.33 billion dollars from 583.99 million.

Mr. Spalvins said that after the total 80 million dollar provision, Adsteam's 110.2 million shares in Bell were worth 98 cents each, against the market price of 27 cents.

■ FAI Had Tough Year

FAI Insurances Ltd. said its general insurance operations incurred an underwriting loss of 72.31 million dollars in the year ended June 30 because of a string of natural disasters in Australia, Reuters reported.

"The year was one of the worst ever experienced by the general insurance industry," said Chief Executive Rodney Adler.

The underwriting loss contributed to FAI reporting a 69.6 percent slump in net profit, to 18.24 million dollars for the year, after 60.04 million dollars the year before. Sales rose to 782.53 million dollars from 432.40 million.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — September 12, 1990

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[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LH - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; ● Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ● - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; ● - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

Los Angeles Raiders: 20 More Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The Raiders, after flirting with offers from at least three other cities, have signed a 20-year contract to continue to play at the Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles.

The deal between the Raiders and the Coliseum's private manager, Spectacor, was signed Tuesday after negotiations that lasted until late Monday night.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

In conjunction, the Coliseum Commission dropped its $58-million breach of contract suit against the National Football League club. The Coliseum will be renovated with private funds reportedly totaling $145 million.

The new contract goes into effect once the renovations are complete. Construction probably won't begin until after the 1991 season, officials said, and Spectacor still must acquire approval from various government agencies.

During renovation, the Raiders and the University of Southern California, which has played football at the Coliseum since it was built in 1923, will play their home games at other local stadiums for at least one season.

"What's important is that we made a decision to stay in Los Angeles," the Raiders' owner, Al Davis, said at a news conference at the Coliseum. "I was very satisfied with the arrangement in Los Angeles, and that was the direction I chose to take."

The Raiders had been unhappy with the deteriorating Coliseum since 1987. While they negotiated for improvements there, they also negotiated with Oakland, where the team played through the 1982 season.

Officials in Oakland had held out hope that the Raiders would return and there was a steady stream of rumors that the Raiders' return was imminent, possibly for the 1990 season.

So for the thousands of Raiders fans across Northern California who have kept a vigil for the franchise ever since it moved, the announcement to stay in Los Angeles was yet another blow.

"This is a bitter pill to swallow," said Rickey Ricardo, owner of an Oakland sports bar to which he had attached a banner reading "Welcome home Oakland Raiders."

"All the momentum, all the things these fans have gone through," said Ricardo.

He said many fans had put money up for season tickets and attended Oakland City Council meetings. "To come so close, so close and not have them back," said Ricardo. "I think Al Davis has broken a lot of hearts again."

Negotiations began 20 months ago and reached their peak in March when Davis agreed to an offer in excess of $600 million to bring the team back to the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum.

But the deal collapsed under the weight of a public outcry over its pricey guarantees. Mayor Lionel Wilson, an architect of the deal, lost his bid for reelection and the agreement was pulled off the table.

Oakland made a second offer to the Raiders — this one without guarantees and totaling $92 million — on July 24.

In other developments:

● The Washington Redskins traded the veteran running back James Wilder to the Detroit Lions for defensive end Eric Williams.

The Redskins sought Williams, who had agreed to a one-year contract with the Lions, to bolster a defensive line that had been thin since early in training camp.

A Redskins spokesman, Charles Dayton, said Tuesday that the club also sent a fourth-round draft pick to the Lions for the seven-year veteran.

● Albert Lewis, the three-time All-Pro cornerback for the Kansas City Chiefs, has ended his 51-day holdout.

Lewis, along with another All-Pro cornerback, Kevin Ross, did not report to training camp and missed the entire preseason schedule. Ross signed one week before the Chiefs' opener Sunday against the Minnesota Vikings.

Lewis remains under contract for the final three years of a four-year contract.

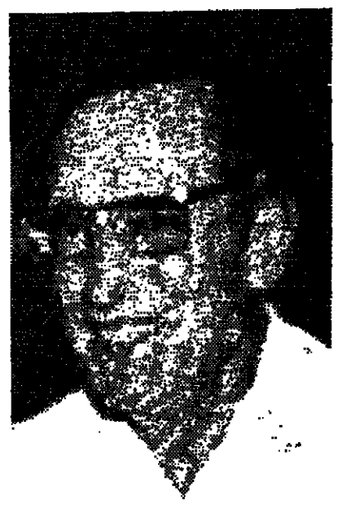
● The Minnesota Vikings center Kirk Lowdermilk has agreed to a one-year contract and may play Sunday against New Orleans, according to the team's general manager, Mike Lynn.

Lynn would not divulge terms of the contract other than its length. Lowdermilk, who made about $300,000 last year while playing under a one-year contract, was seeking a salary approaching $700,000.

● Wide receiver Jim Jensen, who caught 61 passes last season, 29 of them for first downs, has signed a two-year contract with the Miami Dolphins.

Terms of the contract were not disclosed, but the Dolphins were believed to be offering $375,000 this year and $425,000 next year, minus the check for the game Jensen missed Sunday, a victory at New England. Jensen, who is entering his 10th season, said the Dolphins told him they would continue to deduct one-sixteenth of his check for every game he missed, and that is the reason he signed.

"I more or less surrendered," said Jensen. "I had a gun to my head." *(AP, UPI)*



Davis: "Satisfied with arrangement." AP

SIDELINES

South Africa Return on IOC Agenda

TOKYO (Reuters) — The next step toward the return of South Africa to the Olympic movement will be discussed at a meeting on Thursday of the International Olympic Committee's apartheid commission.

The changing political climate in South Africa and progress toward forming racially integrated sports bodies have prompted the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to be optimistic about South Africa's return to the Olympic fold in time for the 1996 Games.

First Black at Augusta a TV Executive

AUGUSTA, Georgia (AP) — The president of Gannett Television is the first black member of Augusta National Golf Club.

Ron Townsend, 48, who is in charge of six of the company's television stations, has accepted membership in the club, site of the Masters tournament, Augusta National said Tuesday. The action came in the aftermath of the controversy that centered on the racial policies of Shoal Creek Country Club in Alabama, site of last month's PGA Championship.

● The second-oldest tournament on the PGA Tour, the Western Open, has officially left the all-white, all-male Butler National golf course for Cog Hill Golf and Country Club, United Press International reported from Chicago. Both clubs are in suburban Chicago.

Mendoza Claims Title in Knockout

MIAMI (AP) — Colombia's Luis Mendoza of Colombia scored a third-round technical knockout over countryman Ruben Palacios to win the vacant World Boxing Association junior featherweight title.

The title bout was the second between the WBA's top two-ranked contenders in the weight class in less than four months. Mendoza and Palacios fought to a draw May 25, forcing a rematch.

● Dennis Andries of Britain, who surprised the boxing world by winning the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title a third time two months ago, will defend his crown against Argentina's Sergio Daniel Merani on Oct. 10 in London.

Israel Hosts First Chinese Athletes

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — The first Chinese athletes to play in Israel have arrived here for Davis Cup qualifying-round matches, which begin Thursday.

China and Israel do not have diplomatic relations and last year Beijing refused to allow Israeli to play in the Asian Championships in China.

● In Stockholm, the world's top-ranked player, Stefan Edberg, has been named to lead Sweden's Davis Cup team against Finland this month.

Fignon Plans to Continue Racing

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Laurent Fignon, the Tour de France winner in 1984 and '85, said in an interview published Wednesday that he planned to continue in professional cycling for two or three more years.

Meanwhile, the 1987 Tour winner, Stephen Roche of Ireland, has left Histor to sign with the Belgian team Tonton Tapis, according to sources.

Fignon, 30, of France, who has just returned to action after an Achilles tendon injury in this year's Tour de France two months ago, told the sports daily L'Equipe that he would stop if he felt he was no longer competitive. *(Reuters, AFP)*

For the Record

David Longhurst, 25, the York City soccer player who collapsed during a fourth division match Saturday, died because of a rare heart disorder, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, which causes the muscles around the heart to thicken, a pathologist said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

Evangel College of Springfield, Missouri, and another U.S. college to be announced in October will play three exhibition games in China next June, the first time American football will be played in China. *(UPI)*

Quotable

● The Miami Dolphins running back Sammie Smith, who promised each of his linemen a watch if Smith gains 1,300 yards this season: "If I only get 1,000 yards, they might only get Seikos instead of Rolexes."

Agence France-Presse

Hui: table tennis champion.

Australia Accepts Chinese Athlete

Agence France-Presse

CANBERRA — A table tennis star on Wednesday became the first person to gain the four-year residency permit created for Chinese students after last year's crackdown in Beijing.

Gordon Benjamin of Australian Immigration said the fact Gina Hui won last month's Australian women's table tennis championship was "coincidental," adding, "She came up first in the pile."

She will represent Australia at the World Championships in April.

Bullets' Williams: Size and Whispers in Fat City

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Williams's Keep-'Em-Happy-Meal J Diet obeys strict orders. He finishes this order. He eats that order. He starts on your order.

Three-oh-six.

That's said to be the number where John "Well, I Guess I Could Have One More Portion" Williams of the Washington Bullets topped out in July, when the team suspended his pay because of his weight: 306 pounds (139 kilograms).

If Rickey Henderson goes into a slump, 306 could put Williams in contention for the American League batting title. He certainly has enough plate appearances.

"Post him up? I thought you said toast him up."

The Bullets always felt John "Mmmm, That Pie Looks Terrific" Williams was a versatile player, but little did they suspect he would lead the league in three categories: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Of course he didn't go to rehab to strengthen his injured knee. He was too busy eating.

Sure, Bo Knows Baseball.

But John Knows Drive-Thru.

Seriously, what is this guy thinking? How could he let himself get up over 300 pounds? This is the National Basketball Association, not the Sumo Federation.

Maybe Williams will sue the Bullets to recover his salary. I don't think it would be too hard to be the Bullets' lawyer.

"Is the defense ready?"

"Yes. The defense calls John 'More Park's Sausages, Mom' Williams."

"I swear to tell the truth, the whole . . ."

"That won't be necessary, John. You won't be doing any talking."

"No?"

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

"No. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the defense presents Exhibit A: Take off your shirt, John."

The jury gasps.

"The defense rests."

Last week, Williams got word to the Bullets that he weighed 290. Even so, that's still 30 pounds over where doctors want Williams to be before he begins seriously testing that injured knee. Eventually, they want him to put weight on his knee; I guess he took them literally.

The Bullets have heard a lot about Williams, but they haven't actually heard from him. "We can't reach him," the team general manager John Nash said. "We have no address for him, he doesn't return our calls. We think he's in L.A."

How tough could he be to find? It's not like he's going incognito as one of the Seven Dwarfs in Disneyland. So you stake out the diners, and look for a guy ordering the entire right side of the menu. Or you patrol the fast-food joints, and show his picture to the cooks. "Oh yeah, sure, he's in here every night. If a customer says, 'I'm buying,' he says, 'I'm eating.' He's at Carl's Jr. until last call, then he goes to the 24-hour Fatburger. I have a friend at Domino's who says when Mr. Williams calls, he insists on picking up the pizzas himself; he can't wait the 30 minutes."

The Bullets are hoping Williams will get in shape to play this season. "I'm not out to win any macho award," Nash said. He doesn't want Williams's money—he wants Williams. "At his best," Nash said, "John is one of the top 20 players in our league." But at 290 or 300 the only thing he can dunk is doughnuts.

Williams's behavior is baffling. You might chalk up his lack of self-discipline to immaturity; he's just 23. But he's in the process of tossing away a fortune. The other John Williams, Hot Rod Williams, just signed a contract for $26 million. If this John Williams, Big Bod Williams, gets in shape and plays to his potential, when he becomes a free agent in 1993, he could sign a contract easily worth $25 million. Think of how many creme-filled doughnuts that can buy.

The money is out there. What he has to do is rehabilitate his knee, and the less he weighs, the better it will be for rehabilitation. This is easy. This is 2 plus 2. You put 300 pounds on a tender knee, you're asking it to collapse.

Overweight is an annual condition for Williams. He should play at 235. The Bullets have indulged him because he's the best player they had. It's funny, we thought John Williams was the Bullets' No. 1 draft choice. It turns out, at 300, he's the No. 1 and No. 2 choice.

When Nash was the GM at Philly, Charles Barkley played at 270 pounds. "We appealed to his financial acumen," Nash recalled. "We told him he could extend his career and avoid serious injury by taking off some weight, and he responded positively. The same with Ricky Mahorn."

You look at the people who stay around the longest, like Bernard King, Mo Cheeks and Adrian Dantley. Besides ability, what they have in common is conditioning. John Williams has the ability. If he trades it for a bowl of porridge, he's making a terrible deal.

BOOKS

THE INSIDE STORY

By Hank Whittemore. 308 pages. $19.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Bill Carter

THE Cable News Network was arguably the most significant new media creation of the 1980s, the media decade. Without question, it stands as the most significant achievement thus far of the cable television industry — well ahead of the music video, televised congressional debates and the live transmission of the National Football League draft.

Ted Turner's personality towers over the Cable News Network like Winston Churchill's over wartime Britain — his rhetoric of the embattled is certainly as colorful, even if it doesn't parse quite as well.

Oddly, Turner's personality does not dominate Hank Whittemore's account of the founding and early life of the Turner cable television venture.

The story might easily have been told entirely from Turner's perspective, not only because it was his vision and determination that made the channel's success possible, but also because he is by far the most familiar name associated with CNN. He is the chairman of Turner Broadcasting System Inc., CNN's parent company.

Instead, Whittemore, a free-lance writer based in Turner's (and CNN's) home city, Atlanta, opts for a more nuts-and-bolts-and-satellite-dishes approach to telling his story, a decision that serves neither the subject nor the author especially well.

This book has a remarkable story to tell — David taking on three Goliaths and still winning — but it comes alive only rarely, usually when Turner bellows his way onto the pages.

While ably and thoroughly reported, "CNN" too often lapses into long testimony from some of the participants in the CNN drama instead of dealing with the drama itself. The book is essentially one part narrative and one part verbatim transcript.

There are so many of these transcript sections, from so many people, that it is difficult to keep all the players straight.

Thanks to this unwise technique, "CNN" only occasionally captures the excitement, tension and sheer craziness of the start of Turner's audacious, but ultimately sagacious, challenge to the long-established network news divisions. When it does capture that excitement, the book can be both effective and fun to read.

Whittemore provides a fine account of CNN's first chaotic day on the air. The battle between Turner and a new cable news challenger backed by ABC and Westinghouse Broadcasting is also well told.

A section that deals with the shocking death of a key CNN executive during a wild "hospitality suite" party for local television station executives at a convention in New Orleans, is the best example of how well Whittemore tells sections of this story, and how he might have done the entire book: by taking his interviews and constructing a moment-by-moment narrative.

A few more old-fashioned anecdotes would have helped enormously. Three hilarious gaffes from CNN's early days are summed up in one paragraph. A few highly embarrassing moments fly by — including one in which her dress literally fell off on the air — in the otherwise distinguished career of the former CNN anchor Mary Alice Williams.

The book is subtitled "The Inside Story," but it rarely reads that way.

The emphasis in "CNN" is on the early years. The events from 1984 on are squeezed into the last 50 pages. That seems unbalanced, but the real drama is contained in those early days, when Turner made his bold, rash and, given his previous disparagement of anything having to do with news, decidedly unaltruistic decision to put news on the air around the clock.

Considering what CNN has become — a force in television news acknowledged even by the networks as revolutionary in its impact — it is a worthy story to tell, even if "CNN" is not ideal telling.

Bill Carter is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A few top-ranked teams, including the defending champions headed by Steve Robinson of Arlington, Virginia, fell by the wayside, but eight United States teams were involved in the round of 16 last week in the World Team Championships in Geneva.

The biggest swing of the tournament so far occurred on the diagramed deal, with a Pakistani team gaining 19 international match points. At both tables North used a modern device: a jump cue-bid promising a solid suit and asking for the partner to bid three no-trump if he can stop the opener's suit. South could, and North was so confident that he persevered to four no-trump when West continued in hearts.

The double asked for a heart lead, and West obliged, giving the defense the first seven tricks, six in hearts and one in clubs, for a penalty of 1100.

In the replay West did not bid twice and East doubled three no-trump. This time West did not appreciate that he had been asked to lead a heart. He chose a spade, and South made the first 10 tricks for a score of 950.

Five diamonds would have been easy, and a no-trump game was in serious jeopardy, which suggests that the jump cue-bid is an unreliable bidding weapon.

NORTH
♠A 4
♡6
♢A K Q J 10 8 7 3
♣Q 5

WEST
♠Q 7 6
♡K J 9 8 5 4
♢5
♣A J 10

EAST
♠J 10 5 3
♡A 3 2
♢6 4 2
♣7 6 4

SOUTH (D)
♠K 9 8 2
♡Q 10 7
♢9
♣K 9 8 3 2

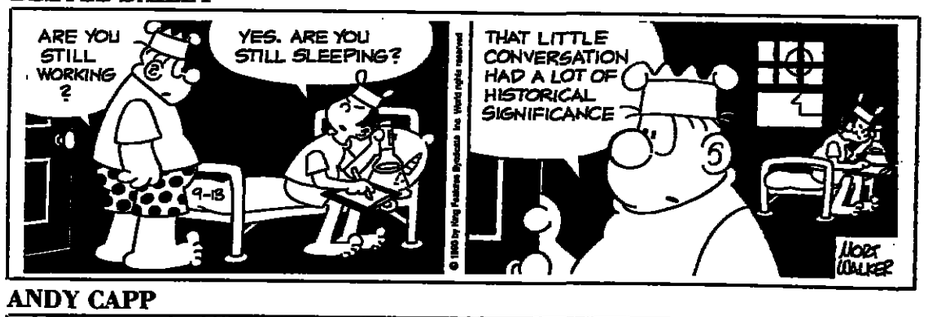
North and South were vulnerble. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♡	3♡	Pass
3 N.T.	4♡	4 N.T.	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart eight.

PEANUTS

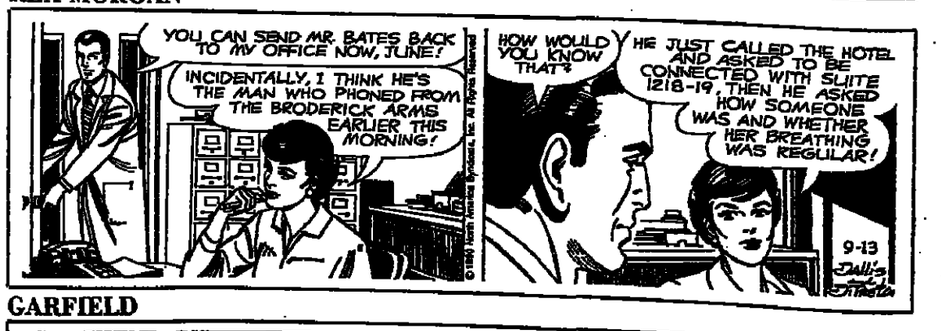
BEETLE BAILEY



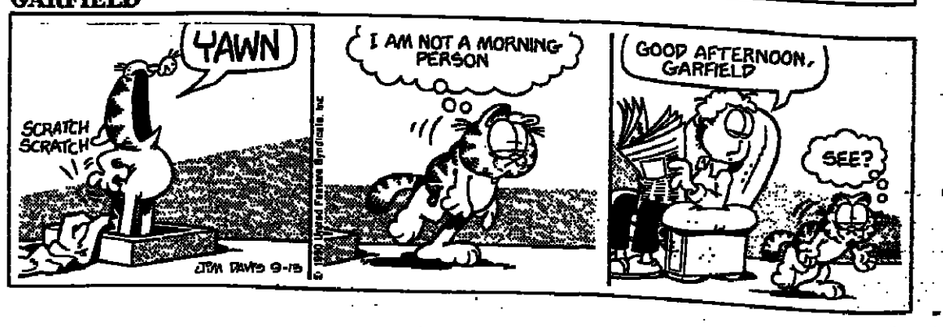
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NARFC

DALLE

LIMSAD

INCLEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " ○ " ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OWING SOOTY POTTER NEARBY
Answer: A single word that may take the place of a long sentence—"PROBATION"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Red Sox Advantage Diminishes

The Associated Press

Robin Yount broke a tie with a two-run homer in the eighth inning and Ron Robinson earned his sixth straight victory as the Milwaukee Brewers defeated Boston, 4-2, handing the Red Sox their third loss in four games and trimming their lead in the American League East Division to three games.

Toronto, which beat Kansas City, 8-4, Tuesday night, gained a full game on the Red Sox.

Robinson gave up four hits and two runs, one unearned, in seven innings in Boston.

With one out in the eighth, Dave Parker singled off relief pitcher Wes Gardner and Yount hit the next pitch into the left-field screen for his 15th homer.

Blue Jays 8, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Tony Fernandez hit his second career grand slam, powering Toronto to its sixth straight victory. Fred McGriff and Pat Borders hit solo homers as the Blue Jays handed the Royals their season-high ninth straight loss.

Royals second baseman Frank White doubled home two runs in the fourth with his 2,000th career hit, making him the 12th active player to reach that plateau.

Tigers 2, Orioles 1: Milt Cuyler and Tony Phillips singled in the eighth and Alan Trammel doubled them both home for the tying and winning runs in Baltimore.

Athletics 10, Mariners 2: Curt Young and three relievers pitched a five-hitter in Seattle and Rickey Henderson helped break the game open with a two-run single. He also stole three bases.

Oakland stretched its lead over Chicago in the American League West to 10 games with 21 to play.

Indians 4, White Sox 3: Brook Jacoby drove in the winning run in Cleveland with a fluke double with two out in the ninth.

Carlos Baerga singled before Jacoby hit a blooper that landed between shortstop Ozzie Guillen and center fielder Lance Johnson. Guillen kicked the ball past Johnson, then picked it up and relayed it to first baseman Steve Lyons, who paused before throwing home. Catcher Ron Karkovice dropped the ball as Baerga slid in.

Yankees 5, Rangers 4: In New York, Mel Hall hit a two-run, two-out triple in the eighth as the Yankees ended Bobby Witt's club-record winning streak at 12 games.

New York went ahead, 3-2, on Jim Leyritz's two-run double in the seventh but fell behind again when Texas scored twice in the eighth on pinch-hitter Kevin Reimer's triple and Rafael Palmeiro's single.

Angels 9, Twins 0: Mark Langston pitched a four-hitter for his first shutout of the season and Dave Winfield hit a two-run homer in Anaheim, California. Langston retired 15 consecutive batters between the second and seventh innings.

Elsie Asendola/The Associated Press

Tom Brunansky fell flat and so did the Red Sox. Brunansky was tagged by Paul Molitor after catcher B.J. Surhoff's pickoff throw and Boston lost its third in four games.

Cubs Run It Up in Run-On Inning

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The Chicago Cubs had their biggest inning in 17 years when they scored 10 runs before a batter was retired in the second inning of an 11-6 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Kevin Gross faced six batters Tuesday, giving up a two-run double to Damon Berryhill, an RBI single to Greg Smith and an RBI double to Dwight Smith. Reliever Mel Rojas walked Mark Grace with the bases loaded. Andre Dawson and Derrick May hit two-run doubles and Luis Salazar's single combined with an error for the 10th run.

Strawberry Homers To Save Mets in 9th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In one of the more dramatic ways to end a game in the middle of a September pennant race, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning off Lee Smith to lift the New York Mets to a 10-8 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals at Shea Stadium.

Already aware that the Pittsburgh Pirates, who lead the Mets by 3½ games in the National League East Division, had won in Philadelphia, the Mets lost an 8-6 lead Tuesday night when St. Louis scored two runs off John Franco in the ninth. But all was solved when Strawberry hit Smith's first pitch deep into the right-field bullpen for his 33d homer of the season and second in two nights.

"This could be a turning point for us," said Strawberry. "It probably was my most important home run of the year."

The Pirates were to start a two-game series in New York on Wednesday night.

While a few new Mets sparkled, the old faces flopped. Bob Ojeda gave away a 5-2 edge in the sixth and left trailing by 6-5, and Franco surrendered an 8-6 lead in the ninth and wound up tied, 8-8.

Tommy Herr, who came from the Phillies in a trade, hit a double to left that scored Gregg Jefferies in the seventh and broke a 6-6 tie. Obtained from Milwaukee, Charlie O'Brien was marvelous on offense and defense. He threw out two runners trying to steal and drove in three runs.

Julio Valera, who was recalled from Tidewater to be the fifth starter, pitched five innings of two-run baseball and hit his own two-run single. He worked in and out of jams and retired the side in order just once, but the results were positive. When he left the game, the Mets were ahead by three runs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Pirates 5, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia, Bobby Bonilla drove in the go-ahead run for the second straight game to back rookie pitcher Randy Tomlin, who also doubled and scored the tying run on Wally Backman's triple.

Lloyd McClendon, claimed Friday after being put on waivers by the Chicago Cubs, added a two-run homer in the seventh.

Reds 5, Astros 3: Eric Davis homered, Mariano Duncan hit a sacrifice fly and Chris Sabo a two-run single off Jim Deshaies, who walked six in the first four innings, helping the Reds score three times on one hit in the fourth to snap a 1-1 tie in Cincinnati.

Deshaies walked the bases loaded with one out, then gave up Duncan's sacrifice fly to put the Reds up 2-1, and Sabo's two-run single.

Padres 4, Dodgers 0: Bruce Hurst pitched a five-hitter and Jack Clark hit a two-run homer and Tony Gwynn a two-run triple in San Diego.

Giants 2, Braves 0: In San Francisco, Kevin Mitchell hit a two-run homer and Scott Garrelts pitched a four-hitter and struck out eight through eight innings. *(NYT, AP)*

John Hillery/Reuters

Cecil Fielder of the Tigers has rarely backed away from a challenge in baseball. "You just got to find out who you are," he said.

Fielder, Pride of Japan and Detroit, the Same as He Ever Was

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — The Detroit Tigers are hanging around the batting cage. A line drive streaks toward third base where a rookie, up for September, is not paying attention.

"Hey!" one alarmed voice screams.

The rookie lifts his foot just in time not to get hurt.

A few minutes later, another line drive. The same player is daydreaming. "Hey!" screams the same voice. "Don't get hurt out there now," the good Samaritan yells cheerfully. The rookie waves back, shamefaced but still in one piece.

When batting practice breaks up, every Detroit player avoids the fans along the box seat railing, just as almost every major league player does. Sign one autograph, a mob will gather and you'll not only have to sign 100 times, but you'll actually have to shake hands and talk to the fans.

Even though no fan spots him or calls his name, the same Tiger walks directly to the box seats and takes a small boy's program and pen and begins the autograph session. He keeps signing for 15 minutes until the police order him to stop and go into the clubhouse. At one point, the player realizes that two kids in the front row are getting squeezed by other fans. "Are these your seats right here?" asks the 247-pound (112-kilogram) Tiger.

The children are too awed to speak, but they nod. The player moves down the row to prevent their seats from becoming a war zone; also he can answer questions from a new batch of fans.

"Did all that sushi make you strong?" asks one man, not expecting an answer.

"Yup. I'm going back for more," says the Tiger as he signs his name slowly, an artistic autograph in defiance of the sport's tradition of quick, sloppy blurs.

One boy walks away, not knowing who the signer is. Suddenly, he looks at his ball and yells, "I got Cecil Fielder's autograph!"

If you really want to know what a ballplayer is like as a person, don't just listen to him talk. Watch him when he's around other players. Or when he thinks nobody's watching him at all. At least that's what Sparky Anderson says.

The Tigers' manager never dreamed that Cecil Fielder would hit 45 home runs or that he might become the 11th man in history to hit 50 homers before this season is over. But he knew he had a team leader as far back as spring training.

"He has the same temperament as Alan Trammell," said Anderson, meaning that as high praise since Trammell epitomizes sweet-tempered stability. "Players teach you about other players. Watch who they avoid, who they enjoy being around. That's part of the way you decide who to subtract from your club the next year.

How Cecil Fielder Measures Up

HOME RUNS—Cecil Fielder, Detroit, 45; Mark McGwire, Oakland, 37; Jose Canseco, Oakland, 36; Fred McGriff, Toronto, 34; Rob Deer, Milwaukee, 27.

RBI—Fielder, Detroit, 116; McGwire, Oakland, 101; Kelly Gruber, Toronto, 97; Canseco, Oakland, 92; Dave Parker, Milwaukee, 87.

RUNS—Rickey Henderson, Oakland, 107; Fielder, Detroit, 92; Robin Yount, Milwaukee, 90; Julio Franco, Texas, 86; McGriff, Toronto, 84; Tony Phillips, Detroit, 84.

"All the players liked Cecil from the first day. He is who he is. He doesn't try to be liked. He's just relaxed and comfortable being himself. We gave him about $3 million for two years. You lay out that kind of money and you find out right away who the jerks are."

Everybody knows Cecil Fielder's story now. But not too many know him. No player in baseball, until Fielder, had the self-confidence, or maybe audacity, to go to Japan at age 25 to prove that he was a star and not a platoon player. In bits and pieces of four seasons with the Blue Jays, Fielder hit 31 homers in 506 at-bats. He didn't rebel. He didn't call names. He just left. And became a Hanshin Tiger who hit 38 home runs in 106 games.

In Japan he learned to hit softly pitched balls and accept walks. When Detroit had the fiscal courage to make him another kind of Tiger, Fielder had his chance.

"You just got to find out who you are," he said. "I got a chance."

Because Fielder is so wide, so ominous at the plate and hits the ball so far — he is the first right-handed Detroit player to hit a ball entirely out of Tiger Stadium — it's often assumed that he must be a macho. Actually, he seems the opposite.

"He's so polite and has such a nice family," said Anderson. "We tease him that he must have met his wife when he was a high school (basketball) star at point guard because that's the only way he could've won her. She's so beautiful, he couldn't get her now. She teases him about that too."

Of course, this flattery may be part of Anderson's plan to get Fielder to "come to spring training at 230 pounds." Typically, Fielder doesn't squawk at being asked to lose weight after one of the greatest offensive seasons in the last quarter century.

"He's not real joyful about the idea," said Anderson, "but I promised we'd work it out together. Some guys can carry a lot of weight. It's a fine line. I don't want to get too smart for our own good."

Babe Ruth weighed 251 when he hit 60 homers. And Fielder is having a Ruthian season. Only one man, George Foster, has hit 50 homers since 1965.

Fielder's 116 RBI also lead the majors while his 304 total bases, .610 slugging average and 71 extra-base hits all lead the American League. As an extra twist, Fielder has not slowed his pace at all as the year has worn on; since the All-Star Game, he has 17 homers and 43 RBI in 56 games.

No player, including Fielder, will admit the symbolism of 50 homers. But that magic number, achieved less often in this century than a .390 batting average, seems to bedevil even the best of sluggers.

Since Willie Mays hit 52 in 1965, many of the greats have had a chance for 50 after Labor Day then started to falter. Mark McGwire, Andre Dawson, Frank Robinson and Harmon Killebrew got stuck on 49. Mike Schmidt, Dave Kingman, Willie Stargell and Frank Howard made it to 48. After being ahead of 50-homer paces, Kevin Mitchell, George Bell, Hank Aaron and Reggie Jackson stopped at 47.

"If he does hit 50," said Anderson, "you'll never know, other than he might smile once while he's rounding the bases."

As Anderson talks, an elderly Baltimore man approaches Fielder and asks him some questions. As the fellow comes back through the Tigers dugout, he looks worried. "Cecil said he would come to our banquet this winter," he said. "Last winter, we invited a big slugger. He stiffed us and didn't show up."

Whether he gets his 50 or not, Fielder will be there.

Faeroe Islands Open With a Victory

Reuters

THORSHAVN, Faeroe Islands — The Faeroes, a remote collection of bleak and rocky islands deep in the North Atlantic, have come in from the cold.

The national soccer team made the country's international sporting debut on Wednesday in the European Championships after years of struggling for recognition. The result surprised even the team as the Faeroes beat Austria, 1-0, in qualifying for the 1992 tournament.

But the Faeroes' historic first home game was not played here. Instead, it was in Landskrona, Sweden, like so much else a victim of the hostile climate here.

Because constant wind and unceasing rain quickly turns grass fields into mud, the islanders laid artificial surfaces several years ago. But the governing body of European soccer, UEFA, refused to let the games be played on that surface, so the match was moved.

Soccer has been played for more than 100 years and is a way of life in the islands, where there are no bars, alcohol is rationed and the streets of the capital, Thorshavn, are deserted by 7 P.M.

A recent friendly match against Iceland attracted 4,000 spectators, and when a Brazilian club team visited five years ago 20 percent of the 45,000 population turned out to watch.

Until now, the Faeroes' soccer playing had been limited to games against teams such as Iceland B and the Shetland Islands. But the players used to dream of playing West Germany, England and especially Denmark, the country that rules them. They will get that chance when they face Denmark next month in Copenhagen in a stadium that could hold the Faeroes' entire population.

The players' knowledge of some of their opponents is limited to what they've seen on television, a window to the outside world which opened only 10 years ago. So the Faeroes — which means sheep islands in their ancient Viking language — do not expect miracles.

"But we are proud to represent our country," said Joannes Jakobsen, the captain of the team and a folksinger in his spare time.

The Faeroes, 320 kilometers (199 kilometers) north of Scotland and prosperous through fishing, have been fighting for international soccer status for many years. They were eventually accepted by FIFA, world soccer's governing body, in 1988 and granted UEFA membership this January.

"It came as a shock as there hadn't been much discussion beforehand," said sweeper Jakobsen.

The second shock was when UEFA refused to let them play on their artificial surface. "It's a big handicap for us having to play all our games abroad," said Mortan Poulsen, secretary general of the Faeroes Football Association.

Pall Gudlaugsson, the team's coach, is a realist. "If you want to go further in football, like in life you have to do something before you can benefit," he said. "But I have no doubts that within five to seven years we will be as good as Luxembourg, Finland or Norway."

■ Soviets beat Norway in Qualifying

The Soviet Union kicked off its European Championships qualifying group with a 2-0 victory over Norway, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow. The Soviets, playing their first game for their new coach Anatoly Bishovets, are playing in Group 3.

Beckenbauer: No 'Obligation' To the U.S. Team

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Franz Beckenbauer says he will stay in Marseille longer than two years if the French soccer club does not win the European Champions' Cup by 1992.

"If two years are not enough to make Marseille European champion, than I will stay a little longer in France," Beckenbauer wrote in an article that appeared Wednesday in Sport Bild, a West German weekly sports magazine.

"It is still far from clear whether I will go to the United States in 1992 to prepare for the World Cup. There is no obligation from my side," Beckenbauer wrote.

Beckenbauer, who guided West Germany to the World Cup title this summer, signed a two-year contract last week, becoming Marseille's technical director.

U.S. soccer officials said last week that Beckenbauer would consult with them as they prepare to be host to the 1994 World Cup.

Beckenbauer said he felt he could work well with Bernard Tapie, the Marseille boss. "He is as soccer-crazy as I am," Beckenbauer wrote.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
Boston	79	63	.556	—
Toronto	76	66	.535	3
Detroit	69	74	.483	10½
Milwaukee	68	74	.479	11
Baltimore	63	77	.450	15
Cleveland	64	79	.448	15½
New York	58	83	.411	20½
West Division				
Oakland	90	51	.638	—
Chicago	80	61	.567	10
Texas	74	68	.521	16½
California	71	71	.500	19½
Seattle	70	72	.493	20½
Kansas City	66	76	.465	24½
Minnesota	65	78	.455	26
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	84	55	.572	—
New York	80	61	.567	5½
Montreal	74	67	.525	9½
Chicago	66	75	.468	17½
Philadelphia	65	76	.461	18½
St. Louis	64	78	.451	20
West Division				
Cincinnati	80	60	.571	—
Los Angeles	74	68	.521	7
San Francisco	74	68	.521	7
San Diego	66	75	.468	14½
Houston	63	78	.447	17½
Atlanta	58	84	.408	23

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Texas	000 020 020	—4	7 0
New York	010 000 22x	—5	7 0

B. Witt and Stanley, Petrelli (8); Cary, J.D. Robinson (8), Cadaret (8), Habyan (8), Guetterman (8), Righetti (9) and Leyritz. Geren (9). W—Guetterman, 10-4. L—B. Witt, 15-9. Sv—Righetti (31). HR— Texas, Gonzalez (3).

Detroit	000 000 020	—2	10 2
Baltimore	000 000 100	—1	4 1

Searcy, Gibson (7), Henneman (8), Gleaton (9) and Rowland; Johnson, Schilling (8), Ballard (8), Olson (8), Price (9) and Tettleton. W—Gibson, 5-4. L— Schilling, 1-1. Sv—Gleaton (10).

Milwaukee	000 002 020	—4	6 2
Boston	000 200 000	—2	7 1

Robinson, Plesac (8) and Surhoff; Lamp, Gardner (6), Andersen (9) and Pena. W—Robinson, 10-3. L—Gardner, 3-7. Sv—Plesac (23). HR—Milwaukee, Yount (15).

Chicago	000 100 200	—3	7 0
Cleveland	010 020 001	—4	10 2

Edwards, Pall (5), Hillegas (7), Jones (9), Patterson (9) and Fisk. Karkovice (9); Candiotti, Ward (7), Valdez (7), Walker (8), Orosco (9) and Alomar. W— Orosco, 5-4. L— Jones, 11-3.

Toronto	041 002 100	—8	14 0
Kansas City	010 200 000	—4	11 1

Wills, Ward (6) and Borders; M. Stottlemyre, S. Davis (4), Farr (8), Montgomery (9) and Maclarlane. W—Wills, 6-3. L—M. Stottlemyre, 0-1. Sv—Ward (11). HRs—Toronto, Fernandez (4), McGriff (34), Borders (15).

Minnesota	000 000 000	—0	4 1
California	200 120 03x	—9	15 0

Tapani, Smith (4), Wayne (7), Savage (8) and Harper; Langston and Parrish. W—Langston, 9-16. L—Tapani, 11-7. HR—California, Winfield (16).

Oakland	010 101 070	—10	14 0
Seattle	000 100 100	—2	5 3

C. Young, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (7), Harris (8) and Steinbach, Quirk (9); Johnson, Swift (8), Knackert (8), Melendez (9) and Valle. Sinatra (9). W— C. Young, 9-5. L—Johnson, 13-9. HR—Oakland, McGwire (37).

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Montreal	4	1	0	000	100— 6 9 2
Chicago	0	1	0	010	000 10x—11 16 0

Gross, Rojas (2), Farmer (3), Hall (6), Frey (8) and Goff; Nunez, Povlas (3), Wilson (7), Bielecki (7) and Berryhill. W—Povlas, 2-0. L—Gross, 8-11. HR—Montreal, Galarraga (19).

Houston	000 120 000	—3	7 0
Cincinnati	010 300 01x	—5	7 2

Deshaies, Clancy (7), Agosto (8), Meyer (8) and Bissio; Charlton, Dibble (8), Myers (8) and Oliver, Reed (9). W— Charlton, 12-7. L— Deshaies, 6-12. Sv— Myers (29). HR—Houston, G. Davis (21), Cincinnati, E.Davis (29).

Pittsburgh	002 000 201	—5	8 0
Philadelphia	010 000 000	—1	7 1

Tomlin, Heaton (7), Power (9) and LaValliere. Bilardello (7); Grimsley, Cook (3), Corman (8), Malone (9), Greene (9), Beever (9), McElroy (9) and Nieto. W— Tomlin, 3-2. L— Grimsley, 1-2. HR—Pittsburgh, McClendon (2). Philadelphia, Kruk (5).

St. Louis	010 104 002	—8	15 1
New York	020 201 102	—10	10 0

Hill, Camacho (6), DiPino (7), Terry (8), L. Smith (9) and Pagnozzi; Valera, Ojeda (6), Darling (7), Franco (9) and O'Brien. W— Franco, 5-1. L—L. Smith, 3-4. HRs—St. Louis, Zeile (14). New York, McReynolds (22), Strawberry (33).

Los Angeles	000 000 000	—0	5 0
San Diego	000 220 00x	—4	8 0

Hartley, Holmes (5), Walsh (6), Gott (8) and Scioscia; Hurst and Santiago. W—Hurst, 9-9. L— Hartley, 6-3. HR—San Diego, Jo. Clark (22).

Atlanta	000 000 000	—0	4 2
San Francisco	000 000 20x	—2	5 0

Marak, Grant (7) and Whitt; Garrelts, Bedrosian (9) and Kennedy. W—Garrelts, 12-10. L—Grant, 2-3. Sv—Bedrosian (12). HR—San Francisco, Mitchell (34).

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Yomiuri	79	37	0	.681	—
Hiroshima	56	56	1	.500	21
Taiyo	55	55	2	.500	21
Chunichi	56	63	1	.471	24½
Yakult	53	62	0	.461	25½
Hanshin	46	72	0	.390	34

x-clinched league title

Pacific League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	71	36	4	.658	—
Orix	59	52	3	.531	14
Nippon Ham	57	51	1	.528	14½
Kintetsu	57	56	1	.504	16
Lotte	45	59	2	.434	24½
Daiei	35	72	3	.332	36

Wednesday's Results
Taiyo 8, Chunichi 1
Yakult 4, Hanshin 3
Seibu 7, Lotte 0
Kintetsu 8, Orix 1
Yomiuri vs. Hiroshima, ppd., rain
Nippon Ham vs. Daiei, ppd., rain

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
NEW YORK—Activated Don Mattingly, first baseman, from the 21-day disabled list. Bought contract of Rich Monteleone, pitcher, from Columbus, International League.
National League
NEW YORK—Acquired Kevin Carmody, pitcher, from the Milwaukee Brewers to complete the Charlie O'Brien trade.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
MINNESOTA—Signed Brian Rowsom, forward.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA—Re-signed Gilbert Renfroe, quarterback. Waived Hugh Millen, quarterback.
DALLAS—Released Timmy Smith, running back. Signed Judd Garrett, running back.
HOUSTON—Signed John Grimsley, linebacker. Agreed to terms with Leonard Harris, wide receiver. Released Quentin Jones, defensive back, and Pat Coleman, wide receiver.
N.Y. JETS—Put A.B Brown, running back, on injured reserve. Signed Don Odeaard, cornerback.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ben Brown, quarterback, and Marvin Harrerove, wide receiver. Released Daryle Smith, guard. Put Mike Bellamy, wide receiver, on injured reserve.
PHOENIX—Put Bob Clasby, defensive tackle, on injured reserve. Signed Dick Chapura, defensive tackle.
PITTSBURGH—Put Delton Hall, cornerback, on injured reserve. Re-signed Richard Shelton, cornerback.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Signed Pierre Turgeon, center, to a multiyear contract.
CALGARY—Signed Al MacInnis, defenseman, to a four-year contract.
QUEBEC—Signed Stephane Guerard, defenseman, to a three-year contract.
WASHINGTON—Signed Bill Houlder and Bob Rouse, defensemen, and Peter Zezel and Tim Bergland, centers.
COLLEGE
CARNEGIE MELLON—Named Julie Cunningham women's soccer coach; Charlotte Fisher women's volleyball coach; and Peter Moss men's and women's tennis coach.
FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON—Said that Turi Carter, men's basketball forward, has transferred from Southern Col.
FDU-MADISON— Named Denise Flore women's basketball coach.
LA SALLE—Named Joe Siman women's tennis coach and George Mecherly men's tennis coach.
LOWELL—Named Bruce Crowder associate hockey coach for the 1990-91 season and hockey coach for the 1991-92 season.
LOYOLA MARYMOUNT—Named Jay Hilleck men's basketball coach.
MARYLAND—Gary Williams, basketball coach, given one year's unsupervised probation after pleading guilty to driving under the influence of alcohol. Named Andy Geiger athletic director.
POINT PARK—Named Earl Burnham athletic director and Jeff Minick baseball coach.
TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN—Said that Fred Young, basketball forward, will not return for his final year of eligibility.
XAVIER—Said that Dave Minor has left the basketball team.
BOXING
THOMAS HEARNS, winner of five world boxing titles, broke ties with his longtime manager and trainer Emanuel Steward, announcing plans to manage himself and hire as former promoter Harold Smith and boxing manager Dennis Rappaport as advisers.

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Qualifying Round
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Soviet Union 2, Norway 0
Green Four
Faroe Islands 1, Austria 0
Group Six
Finland 8, Portugal 0
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
Denmark 1, Wales 0

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Team Leningrad	6-1-2—3

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ART BUCHWALD

Angling for the Big H

WASHINGTON — Suppose we had had television at the beginning of World War II. Would the Nazis have appeared different to us?

"Tommy, this is Joan. I'm standing in front of Hitler's bunker in Berlin hoping to get a few words from him on why his army walked into the Sudetenland."

"Joanie, can we count on Hitler for the evening news?"

Buchwald

"Not so far. All the Germans are offering us is Joseph Goebbels, but everyone here says that the guy is lacking in credibility."

"Joanie, I don't want Goebbels. He bombed out on the 'Today' show last week, and he doesn't answer questions — he makes speeches."

"Albert Speer is in makeup if you want him."

"I want Hitler. Adolf Hitler with a big 'A.' The guy was on Ted Koppel last night. He owes us."

□

"Tommy, I heard that Hitler is willing to do it, but members of his kitchen cabinet have promised him to CBS. They said that they would give us Hermann Goering, wearing all his medals. I didn't say no because Goering hasn't been on television in a week. Tommy, while I was standing here Heinrich Himmler of the notorious SS went by and indicated that he might do a one-on-one with Hugh Downs on '20/20.' Are we interested?"

"I want Hitler, not Himmler, Joanie. Adolf was on Connie Chung last week telling his side of the war. Why can't we get him for five minutes?"

"Hitler doesn't do five minutes. He's asked for two full hours to explain why he plans to goose-step into Austria."

"We're giving him the opportunity of his life. What other mad, bloodthirsty dictator has a chance to make his case on Sam Donaldson to the American people?"

"It's a good point, but Hitler is mad at U.S. television ever since Dan Rather stuck a microphone up his nose and called him a psychopathic screwball."

"Dan Rather doesn't work for us. We're almost at war, and we're going to have egg on our faces if we are the only network not to have interviewed the Führer. Don't you see, Joanie? No one knows what evil is until they see the little Austrian rat on television. Tell Hitler we'll let him tell his side of the story about why he intends to go into Poland — with no editing on our part."

"I'll try, Tommy, but won't we catch hell with the American public for that?"

"Probably, but we'll also get the ratings."

□

"Tommy, if we can get Hitler, don't you think that we're obliged to have Roosevelt on as well?"

"I know the Nazis and they won't go for it. As a matter of fact, Roosevelt is asking for equal time on German TV to balance the air time Hitler got in the States."

"That will make good television. By the way, Tommy, there's a guy in the German SS named Adolf Eichmann who wants to go on 'Good Morning America' and say that he is only following orders."

"Everyone in the SS claims to have an alibi. There is only one person to speak for Germany, and that's the big 'H' himself. You tell him that if he doesn't go on tonight at 7 o'clock, he'll never be invited on with Tom Brokaw again."

"I'll try, but it's hard for an American to get through to Hitler's inner sanctum ever since Jesse Jackson came over and started passing himself off as a journalist."

Tommy said, "You can do it, Joanie."

□

Joanie responded, "While I've got you on the line, the Italian Ministry of Propaganda is offering an interview with Benito Mussolini. They're talking about him becoming 'Person of the Week.'"

"Refer him to Geraldo Rivera. He specializes in windbags on the right. Tell Hitler if he goes on our show, we'll pay his way over on Pan Am, put him up for three days at the Waldorf-Astoria and get him two tickets to the Max Schmeling-Joe Louis fight."

For a Chinese Scholar, Laurels and Scorn

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

Xinhua

Fei Xiaotong, a Chinese sociologist and anthropologist, visiting an ethnic minority village where he once did research.

BEIJING — Fei Xiaotong has always learned about sociology the hard way, ever since he took his new wife to the wilds of southwestern China in 1935 on an expedition to study village customs. He fell into a pit intended to catch wild animals, and she drowned in a river while trying to summon help.

For Fei, the subsequent half century has been a roller coaster of alternate acclaim and humiliation.

An exuberant and brilliant sociologist and social anthropologist, Fei suffered terribly in the Maoist period, when sociology as an academic discipline was banned, but in the last dozen years he has won prizes abroad and political posts at home, so that he is probably the best-known scholar alive in China.

He is also widely scorned. It is one of China's small tragedies: an academic pioneer who, as he approaches his 80th birthday, has accomplished so much and endured so much that he should be a hero, but instead he is disdained as an apologist for the hard-line government. Fei is the prototype of the Chinese intellectual, but he is also regarded as the prototype of the collaborator.

"These days it's foolish to criticize the leadership," said a woman who works for the government. "But you don't have to say anything. You can just keep your mouth shut, and that's what he should have done if he had any honor left."

Such views are widespread, and they point to a fundamental quandary facing Chinese intellectuals: how they should interact with a government that many regard as immoral and incompetent. It is in part a struggle between conscience and tradition.

"Traditionally, Chinese intellectuals wanted to be integrated into the state," said Thomas B. Gold, the head of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. "The very reason to be educated was to serve the state."

That is the vision that Fei has pursued, and historically it is one laced with tragedy, at least since the time of one of the greatest Chinese scholars of all time, Sima Qian, a historian who lived a little more than 2,000 years ago. After making the political mistake of speaking up for a disgraced general, he was punished with castration and had to finish his historical masterpiece while working as a eunuch in the imperial court.

"Most Chinese intellectuals still feel castrated, in that we don't dare stand up for what is right," said a university lecturer in his 30s, who agonizes over his moral obligations. "We don't have outspoken dissidents, the way the Soviet Union produced Sakharov. We don't have that tradition, and, anyway, those in power are so strong that you can't hope to get away with challenging them."

Fei and his aides declined to be interviewed, so it is difficult to know exactly what goes through his mind these days. In the 1940s, he was an effective critic of the disintegrating Nationalist government — civil war is one of the few occasions historically when intellectuals have broken with China's rulers — but some believe that he suffered so much humiliation beginning in the 1950s that he feels enough is enough.

"My impression is he's no longer willing to take big risks in opposing the government," said R. David Arkush, a professor at the University of Iowa who has written a biography of Fei. "He would argue that he's trying to achieve the ends he's always tried to achieve.

"I presume he would say the best way to achieve these is by not acting in such a way that he's mistrusted by the government."

Fei, if he had refused to praise the government crackdown on student demonstrators last year, almost certainly would not have been imprisoned. More likely, Chinese say, he would have lost a few titles and the use of a car and secretary. That is why some younger intellectuals are so critical of Fei and those like him, saying that they had little to lose if they stood up for the truth.

"Chinese intellectuals have become more the lackeys of their political rulers than have the intellectuals in any of the other Asian countries," Lucian W. Pye, an American scholar, wrote in his book, "Asian Power and Politics."

Yet the sniping at Fei may suggest discontent with this role as a cheering squad for the rulers, and some believe that Chinese intellectuals are seeking more autonomy.

In one indication of changing values, the genuinely popular intellectual heroes of the past four decades are not those who achieved great power but rather two men who broke with the party in the 1950s and were disgraced as a result. Both are dead, but they are still mentioned reverently: Liang Shuming, who disagreed openly with Mao Zedong on a range of issues, and Ma Yanchu, who called for family planning at a time when Mao believed that more people meant more strength.

"People do not often dare to dig deeply into fundamental questions, or to think freely and independently," Fei wrote in an unusually frank essay three years ago, honoring Liang. "How tough it is today to be a real thinker."

Fei is generally believed to share the same democratic values as most other scholars. But in public — he appears several times each week on television or in the newspapers — he always endorses the hard-line policies that are the official line. Shortly after the crackdown, he was even shown greeting the martial-law troops who had just fired on pro-democracy demonstrators.

While Fei is criticized for being too outspoken in support of the government, almost no one expects him to criticize the leadership. No one does that these days. It is striking that for all the brooding antagonism among intellectuals almost no one has broken openly with the government.

Even those who have little to be afraid of have kept silent. Xu Jiatun, a prominent party official who fled to California after being humiliated by the hard-liners, has agreed not to make any incendiary statements. And Qin Benli, a Shanghai newspaper editor who was dismissed during the student demonstrations, is abiding by orders not to see foreigners, even though he is in his early 70s and dying of cancer.

"You have to understand what they've gone through," a midcareer party member said. "A lot of them have given most of their lives to the Communist Party. You can't just throw that away like an old shirt. And when they first got in trouble, in the anti-rightist campaign, a lot of them spent the next 20 years in disgrace or in prison or work camps.

"Probably half of them died during that experience. So the survivors have learned to go along, to live through the political campaigns, and not to disagree lightly."

PEOPLE

Kitty Dukakis's Book Gets White House Plug

Kitty Dukakis has written an autobiographical book, "Now You Know," recounting her struggle with drugs and alcohol, and **Barbara Bush** has already supplied an unsolicited blurb. The president's wife said she had read the book in a day and a half while on vacation in Maine and that she thought the author — the wife of Governor **Michael Dukakis** of Massachusetts, **George Bush's** electoral foe — deserved credit for her sincerity and honesty. "I think she would have made a great first lady," she added.

□

God can be portrayed in a London theater by a black American, the British actors' union Equity has decided. It approved the choice of **Ken Page** to play God in a biblical musical after producers failed to find a British actor for the role in "The Children of Eden," a multiracial musical based on the Old Testament. "British Equity welcomes talented foreign artists . . . even when they are required to play such an obviously British part as God," the Equity secretary, **Peter Plouviez**, quipped. The author, **John Caird**, said Page was the only actor with the vocal range and experience for the part. British Equity denied that the wrangle over Page was a tit-for-tat row with American Equity over the casting of **Jonathan Pryce** in the Broadway production of "Miss Saigon."

□

Steve Martin and his wife, the actress **Victoria Tennant**, will visit U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia in early October as part of a USO tour, the United Service Organization headquarters says. The comedian **Jay Leno** will also be on the tour. "Any vacation that promises sea, sand and poisonous snakes is the one for me," Martin said. "I also wanted to go to a country where I'm the biggest star."

□

At least eight of the artworks stolen from an apartment in Cannes last week were reproductions of paintings by famous artists, the police say. The apartment's owner, **Jacques Schwarz-Fuchs**, said about 30 original works also were stolen, but that these were by lesser-known artists. The thieves left behind an original work by **Camille Pissarro**, probably worth more than all the stolen items together, the police said.

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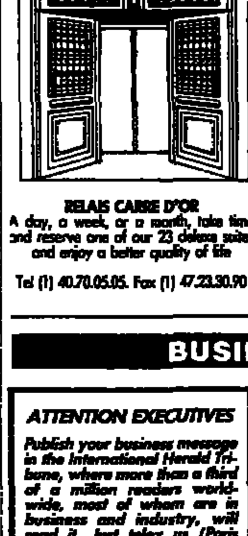

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